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The Literary Digest

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 14, 1931

TOPICS OF THE DAY

Wheat's Golden Boom

GAY CARNIVAL IN THE STREETS OF TULSA. Blaring bands, pavement dances, parades of oil-trucks.

For the people of the wheat belt and the oil-fields realize that the days of gloom are over, that within a few weeks wheat has gone up 40 per cent. and oil 15 cents a barrel.

A mad bull market at the end of October swept the Chicago wheat-pit.

"Dollar wheat" had come back, was the cry. The truth was that there was a sale at Minneapolis at the dollar price of a single carload of exceptional quality special amber Durum wheat used for making macaroni.

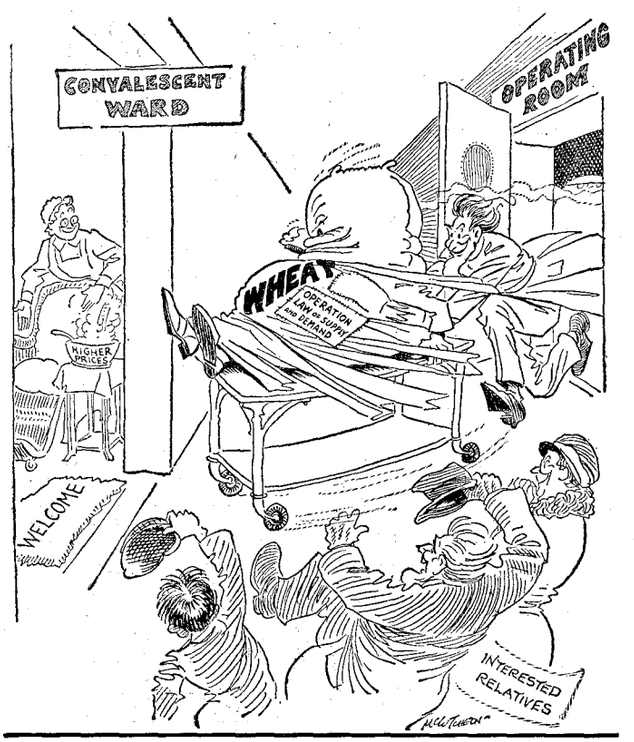
But the regular wheat sold in the 60-cent range, having come up from around 45 cents in four weeks.

This meant that since the farmers still have half of last year's crop on their hands, they are some $100,000,000 richer than they were a month ago. And, as the Chicago correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* remarks:

"Year before last's interest on the farm mortgage is being paid off at a thousand banks, as the growers see the value of the products of their toil rise, and the April grocery bill is being settled in hard cash in many thousand wooden, false-front shops.

"Mail-order houses, agricultural-implement manufacturers, and the legion of other business houses are jubilant.

"It's still a long way from 'the end of the depression,' the 'turn of the tide,' the 'revival of trade,' or any of these rosy things mentioned so carelessly by the politicians, but the wheat bulge is more actual than anything experienced by the hungry farmers in many months."



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An Encouraging Sign of Recovery

—McCutcheon in the Chicago "Tribune."

A UNITED PRESS correspondent quotes grain experts as saying that the recent skyrocketing of grain prices has added the enormous sum of $375,000,000 to the total value of the crops now in the possession of the farmers of the country.

Our daily newspapers and press correspondents estimate the addition to the wealth of their various respective States. But "the sunlight in the wheat situation comes not so much from the few cents' advance scored in recent days as from the feeling of optimism which seems to pervade the market," reflects the Omaha *World-Herald*. Or, as another wheat-State paper, the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, puts it:

"The world has suddenly awakened to the fact that wheat is still worth something. A few weeks ago nobody wanted the stuff.

"Wheat was one of the first commodities to break two years ago; it led the downward procession.

"Perhaps now the reverse will be true.

"If the fall of wheat was the signal of the approaching storm, possibly its rise now may herald the return of fine economic weather."

AND the editor of another Minnesota paper, the Duluth *News-Tribune*, thus wires THE LITERARY DIGEST:

"The rise in wheat prices, which have been below the cost of production, undoubtedly will have an immediate stimulating effect on the return of prosperity to the Northwest.

"Not only will it put money into the pockets of the farmers, from where it will be circulated through the channels of trade, but it will bring about a return of confidence so badly needed at this critical time. Wheat is a great staple commodity in the Middle West, and the prosperity of many people depends on its value.

"With the buying power of of the farmers at least partially restored through higher prices for their grain, many will face what threatened to be a hard winter with an easier mind.

"If the Farm Board will keep its wheat off the market, and give the farmers a chance to take advantage of the higher prices, the effect will be marked. Indications are that there will be a good market for American wheat for some time to come."

THE general effect is assuredly good and should stimulate all business, agrees the Tulsa *World* in Oklahoma, where wheat farmers and oil-men share in the new prosperity. In Kansas, the banner wheat State, the Topeka *State Journal* reasons as follows:

"Wheat, the distress crop of a few weeks ago, is leading the advancing prices of the nation in what may be a trip back to good times.

"The farmer long has wanted the articles made in the industrial East. He lacked the power to buy them. In the advancing farm prices, therefore, are the signs of employment for the workers, not only here but in the industrial centers."

Wheat has had a good deal to do with the national psychology, the Helena *Independent* in Montana would tell us:

"The very thought of wheat at twenty-five cents per bushel has had a wide-spread depressing effect on millions of people who

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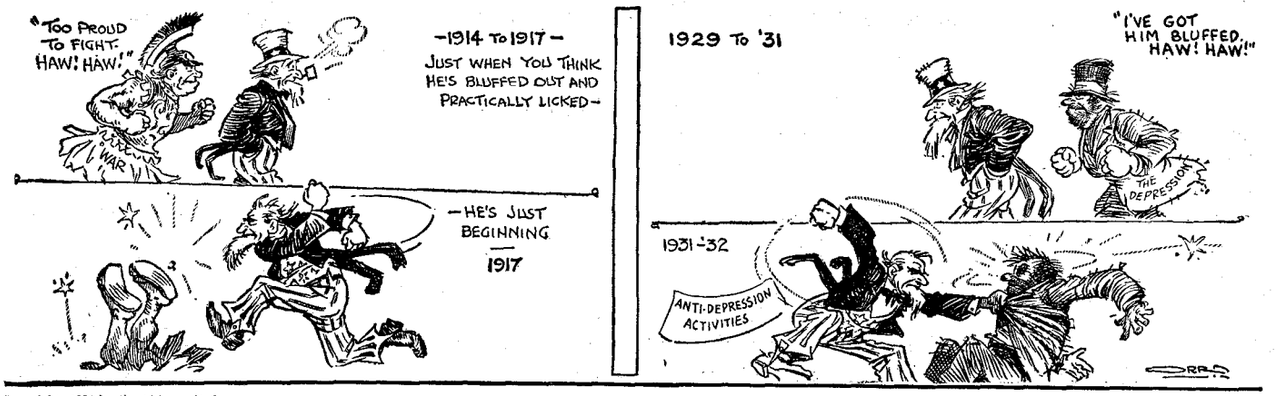

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Uncle Is Funny That Way

—Orr in the Chicago "Tribune."

never raised or had a bushel of wheat to sell; likewise, as the price climbs, in the minds of millions will come the thought that the clouds are passing.

"The price of wheat is a sort of barometer: low, and things are stormy, depressing, dark; high, and men see sunshine and clear skies."

AND all over the land editors seize upon the comeback of wheat as a possible sign of a return of prosperity. As the Springfield *Republican* reminds us:

"The economic history of this country reveals several crises when the sudden development of a foreign demand for American wheat, our leading export crop, has been the turning point from severe business depression."

While "it is impossible to find a completely causal relationship between wheat prices and business conditions," attention is called by the Editorial Research Reports of Washington to the fact that there have been in the past a number of striking correlations between a rise in wheat prices and a quickening of business activity:

"The long depression of the Eighteen Seventies came to an end in 1879, a year in which both wheat prices and wheat production rose, so that the value of the crop increased 70 per cent.

"The depression of 1884 ended in 1886, when the value of the wheat crop, altho still comparatively low, was somewhat higher than in 1885.

"The panic of 1893 ended in a brief period of prosperity in 1895, and the value of the wheat crop rose in 1894 and 1895.

"The Rich Man's Panic of 1903 ended early in 1905, and wheat farmers were prosperous in both 1904 and 1905.

"The panic of 1907 ended in 1909, a year in which wheat prices and wheat production both went up.

"The post-war depression ended in 1922, when the value of wheat production was 15 per cent. higher than in the year before.

"On the other hand, the value of the wheat crop rose in both 1896 and 1897, the years of the silver-campaign depression. The value of the wheat crop was high in 1914, the year of the war depression. And a depression began and ended in 1924, when wheat prices and production were both up.

"Some agricultural economists believe that the advent of the panic of 1893 was staved off by the great prosperity of the wheat farmer in 1891."

"WHEAT has come back to stay, and its return to higher levels probably marks the beginning of the uptrend in all commodity prices which will point the way to a new period of prosperity." Such, says West Peterson of the International News Service in a Chicago dispatch, is the prevailing sentiment among traders, statisticians and expert observers affiliated with the Chicago Board of Trade.

Why has wheat gone up? is the question being asked on every hand. According to Mr. Peterson, the Chicago grain experts set down as follows the dominant factors in the rise of wheat, with rye almost equally on the uptrend, and corn and oats participating to a lesser extent:

"1. The swing of large-scale operators from stocks to grain.

"2. Unfavorable reports for the winter-wheat crop in the West, and indications that next year's crop will be generally reduced.

"3. Reports that Russia would export no more wheat this year, which were denied, however.

"4. The fact that Europe's stocks of wheat are short, and that Canada and the United States hold the surplus grain."

Federal Farm Board officials, says Owen L. Scott, in a Consolidated Press dispatch from Chicago, "are openly jubilant as a result of the turn taken in wheat":

"They see a justification of their policies in the large export deals arranged with foreign Governments, under circumstances in which a Central American selling agency was imperative to success. While most Farm Board wheat was bought at $1 or above, there are indications that trading profits now could sharply curtail the Board's losses."

NATURALLY, cautious editors warn us against undue optimism. An examination of the grain statistics does not, in the opinion of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "warrant hysterical manifestations of popular joy or justify prophecies of dollar wheat in the near future, with a magical revival of general business to follow." This daily continues:

"All that can be said with certainty is that a substantial increase in world consumption of wheat has lately occurred.

"It is impossible to guess how much of that increase is due to a shortage of other grains, particularly corn, and how much is a direct result of abnormally low prices that have stimulated buying.

"It is well to reflect that any sudden and extreme rise in world prices for wheat will discourage buying.

"Another factor to be kept in mind when surveying the market prospect, is the circumstance that the Farm Board is not currently offering any large amount of stored wheat for sale. It is under a promise to limit its sales to 5,000,000 bushels monthly, and to the extent that current offerings exceed this limit, it is buying futures as an offset.

"On the other hand, from any long-time point of view, the outlook for wheat is undeniably improved by the steady dwindling of the Farm Board surplus."

THE Washington *Post* hopes that the farmers will resist any temptation to increase wheat acreage. The Providence *News-Tribune* argues that we really know very little about Russian plans or the actual crop situation in Russia. So it concludes that "there is plenty of reason for watching the wheat market rather than jumping into it."

The actual increase in the price of wheat in the eventful month of October is set down as follows by the New York *Times:*

Contract.	*Oct. 5. Low.*	*Nov. 2. Close.*	*Gain.*
December	44⅝	63	18⅜
March	47¼	66½	19¼
May	48¾	67¾	19
July	49	68½	19½

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While this is a story of wheat, it should be noted briefly that the upturn in wheat prices is only one of a series of events which are taken by the press as signs of improvement. President Hoover has called attention to the good effects of the new credit pool, the apparent drop in hoarding, the recent absence of bank failures, and recovery in cotton as well as grain prices. The Associated Press recently reported industrial and banking improvement in nearly every part of the country. "We certainly have reached the low point of the depression," declares Silas Strawn, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce. President James A. Farrell of the United States Steel Corporation sees "unmistakable signs of recovery." And the magazine *Steel* in its current issue points out these encouraging factors:

"1. The steel industry is showing a gradual but unmistakable progress.

"2. Automotive buying 'is coming along.'

"3. Railroad orders are 'fairly good.'

"4. Structural-steel requirements are gaining moderately."

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"Look Out, Boys, I'm Coming!"

—Morris for the George Matthew Adams Service.

THE increase in oil prices in Oklahoma and Texas, we read in the news columns of the New York *Journal of Commerce*, "has had the double effect of adding to the wealth of that section of the country, and at the same time lightening the burden of inventory write-offs for the companies operating there." According to this paper:

"A large part of the credit for the improvement is given by many observers to Governors W. H. Murray of Oklahoma and Ross Sterling of Texas for their action in closing the flush fields of both States, to check the flood of cheap oil which was demoralizing the markets for the product. Governor Murray was not entirely successful in his fight for $1 oil, but at least prices are now many cents a barrel higher than they were when millions of barrels of oil from Oklahoma and the newer field in east Texas deluged the country and drove prices to low levels."

Secretary Wilbur has a triple explanation for the apparent stabilization of oil prices in the Southwest. The first helpful thing, in his opinion, was the withdrawal of public lands from drilling soon after President Hoover took office. Second was the development of unit operations in the Kettleman Hill oil-field in California. And the third step, as the Associated Press quotes the Secretary of the Interior, was the development of co-operation among principal oil-producing States, which brought about proration and its resultant control of oil production.

"No sober-minded business man expects a sudden and general boom." Indeed, continues the Chicago *Daily News*, "few sensible persons would welcome one"—

"The recovery will be neither sensationally rapid nor uninterrupted. Ups and downs are to be anticipated, but the downs should not engender fear or disappointment.

"The important fact to keep in view is that, on the whole, the march of business is forward and upward. Sound basic factors are beginning to play their natural part in the economic drama. The law of supply and demand is at work on the side of business health and progress."

As the New York *Herald Tribune* sums up its editorial reflections on these "modest harbingers" of prosperity: "No full-blown blossoms of spring are here, but just pussy-willows still in bud."

Our Giant Ship Merger

AMERICAN HOPES FOR A MORE POWERFUL merchant marine approach fulfilment.

A merger of Atlantic and Pacific shipping interests brings into being a new company whose lines will girdle the globe.

One hundred and eighty-one passenger- and cargo-ships, valued at more than $100,000,000 are involved in the consolidation.

The new organization, we read, is exceeded in size only by the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company of Great Britain.

Represented in the merger are the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine companies and the Dollar-Dawson interests. "Lines owned, operated, or associated with the I. M. M. interests and the routes they cover" are listed for us by the Baltimore *Sun:*

"American Pioneer Line, Atlantic Coast ports of United States to Australia, the Far East, and India; Atlantic Transport Lines, New York-London; Panama Pacific Line, New York-San Francisco; Red Star Line, New York-Havre-Antwerp; Leyland Line, United States ports to Europe; Baltimore Mail Line, Baltimore-Hampton Roads-Hamburg-Havre.

"The Dollar Lines' operations include the American Mail Line, Seattle to the Orient; the Dollar Lines, San Francisco to the Orient and around the world, and a recently established intercoastal service. Associated companies are the Admiral Line and the Pacific Steamship company."

The Dawson interests, we read, control the States Steamship Company, operating between Portland, Oregon, and the Orient, and the Pacific and Atlantic Steamship Company between North Pacific ports and Europe, and in the intercoastal trade.

NEWS of the merger accompanies announcement of the sale to the new company of the United States Lines, of which the *Leviathan* is the flag-ship.

"In disposing of the United States Lines ships to the allied mercantile interests," explains the Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, "the Shipping Board escapes the necessity of foreclosing on the lines' unpaid mortgages and returning the ships to government operation." Then—

"Considered of much deeper significance is the implied approval which the Shipping Board gave to the combination of East and West Coast American shipping interests, which have pooled their resources not only to take over the United States Lines vessels, but to eliminate competition among themselves.

"The merger of interests was held by board members to be of undoubted value in establishing a powerful American merchant marine more capable of meeting competition of foreign merchant fleets and weathering the present economic stress."

The holding company which took over the United States Lines is incorporated as the United States Lines of Nevada. It is owned jointly by the Dollar-Dawson interests and the Roosevelt-International Mercantile Marine companies.

This transaction, says the Washington *Post*, marks the beginning of a new chapter in the history of the American merchant marine."

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Hits and Duds in the Hoover-Navy League Fight

TRAINING ITS HEAVY GUNS on the White House, the Navy League drops three screaming shells at the President's feet:

"Abysmal ignorance!"

"Starving the Navy!"

"Bigger and bloodier wars!"

Crashing around Mr. Hoover, these high-explosive charges also take the country by surprize as the head-lines trumpet the news.

But hardly has the echo died away when the President touches off a counter-salvo calculated to blow Navy League critics of his Navy-economy program out of the water:

"Untruth and distortion of fact!"

"Indirect campaign of misinformation!"

And as if that were not enough, one of the President's secretaries lets fly another shot:

"Tissue of falsehoods!"

Rushing into the mêlée, other officials and non-officials fire off statements. Quick to spring into action, as always, the editorial battery opens up across the land, peppering the President or his foes, or perhaps merely sending up rockets to illuminate the scene.

Everybody, it seems, is interested in the fight, for, as the Montgomery *Advertiser* remarks, "the country enjoys no show so much as an angry President in action."

Not content with "burning up" his critics, Mr. Hoover appoints a commission to demonstrate the "untruths and distortions of fact" promulgated by William Howard Gardiner, President of the Navy League, a tall, rigidly-erect, meticulously-drest man, with gray eyes and iron-gray hair. And now the country is awaiting the decision.

BROUGHT to a head by Mr. Gardiner's vigorous attack on the President's naval policy, the battle was presaged by a number of sharp skirmishes over the reduction in Navy Department appropriations, insisted upon by Mr. Hoover because of the growing deficit. As the background is sketched by Drew Pearson, Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun:*

International

"Abysmal Ignorance"

When he hurled that epithet at President Hoover, William Howard Gardiner, President of the Navy League, found himself in a hot battle.

"The feud between President Hoover, on the one hand, and the Navy League plus a large part of the Navy Department on the other, began when Secretary Adams submitted a budget asking for a $400,000,000 appropriation, which was $40,000,000 more than the Navy received last year.

"President Hoover sent the estimate back and requested that, in view of the need of economy this year and the cuts being made by all other government departments, the Navy cut its budget to $340,000,000.

"This was done, altho the Navy announced it would have to sacrifice its crack Navy band, the plan to take the frigate *Constitution* on a tour of American ports, and would also have to lay up a large number of its ships, and lay off some of its men."

But such economies as these were quickly and violently denounced by an Administration spokesman after a conference at the White House—Representative Will R. Wood, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee. These cuts were not proposed in good faith, he charged, according to the correspondents. A "big-Navy clique" within the Department was circulating lies, he said—"just pure damned lies, to arouse public sentiment against the President's economy program."

Every Navy officer wanted to answer that, we are assured by the New York *Times* correspondent, "but their lips were sealed by orders," recently issued, prohibiting them from commenting on departmental matters.

SUCH was the situation when Mr. Gardiner, aroused by reductions demanded by Mr. Hoover, issued his fourteen-page printed statement with its personal attack on the President.

"The entire statement," says the New York *Herald Tribune* correspondent, giving us the gist of it, "pointedly sought to picture President Hoover as giving way to European and Japanese demands to further his hopes for reduction in armaments." It "unreservedly opposed the Administration's naval policy from the earliest proposal to make food supplies immune from interference in time of war to the latest decision to agree to a general one-year construction holiday."

Such a holiday, proposed by the League of Nations, would weaken us further, relatively, in auxiliary craft, making us third instead of on a parity with England and stronger than Japan, declared Mr. Gardiner.

Assailing the President's efforts "to restrict, to reduce, and to starve the United States Navy," Mr. Gardiner hit the high spot of his attack when he turned to Mr. Hoover's proposal, made in 1929, to immunize food supplies from attack in war:

"It would be difficult to express too much regret that the most humanitarian of pacific intentions had led President Hoover into exhibiting the abysmal ignorance of why Navies are maintained, and of how they are used to accomplish their major mission.

"For acceptance of his suggestion would have worked not only diametrically counter to the interests and weight of the United States in world affairs but, in effect, would have made for bigger and bloodier wars.

"And yet such is the psychology that is not only controlling our internal naval policy but dictating its external subordination to those of foreign naval Powers."

Other charges made by Mr. Gardiner are summarized by *The Herald Tribune* thus:

"That the President reached secret agreements with Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, on the latter's visit here.

"That the Administration refused to allow even an executive session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to see the full record of its negotiations preparatory to the London naval conference.

"That the Administration intended, in accepting the naval holiday truce, to cease the building of cruisers already under construction."

MR. GARDINER'S charges were published in the morning papers. All day long the White House remained silent, while the correspondents wondered what, if anything, was going to happen. Then, after 6 P. M., the President touched off his counter-blast. He served notice that:

"In order that the country may know the untruth and distortions of fact in Chairman Gardiner's recent pronouncement, I will appoint a committee including members of the Navy League, to whom agencies of the Government will demonstrate these untruths and distortions of fact. Such an inquiry will absolve the members of the League who have not participated in this statement. Upon its completion I shall expect Mr. Gardiner to make a public correction of his misstatements and an apology therefor.

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"It is desirable for the public to know the character of this indirect campaign of misinformation to defeat the efforts of the high officials of the Navy Department and the Administration for the reduction of Federal expenditure not immediately essential, in order that we may avoid increased taxation of the people in these times."

AND to that was added a later statement through Theodore G. Joslin, White House press secretary:

"The objects of the President's inquiry are, first, to call the attention of the country and members of the Navy League to the tissue of falsehoods that have been spread by Mr. Gardiner, and, second, to show the true purpose of these falsehoods and the people who are interested in propagandizing them."

Standing by his guns, Mr. Gardiner exprest surprize that the President himself should appoint a commission to make the inquiry, "especially in view of the fact, as I understand it, that the Congress is the investigating branch of the Government."

Other developments followed fast, while the President waited to obtain a list of members of the Navy League to name representatives of it on his commission.

"Entirely false," declared Secretary of State Stimson, were the Navy League's statements that President Hoover reached secret agreements with Ramsay MacDonald, and that the Rapidan memoranda were refused to the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Henry Breckenridge, Democratic former Assistant Secretary of War and a member of the Navy League's executive committee, dissociated himself from that part of the Gardiner statement which "speaks with disrespect of the President of the United States."

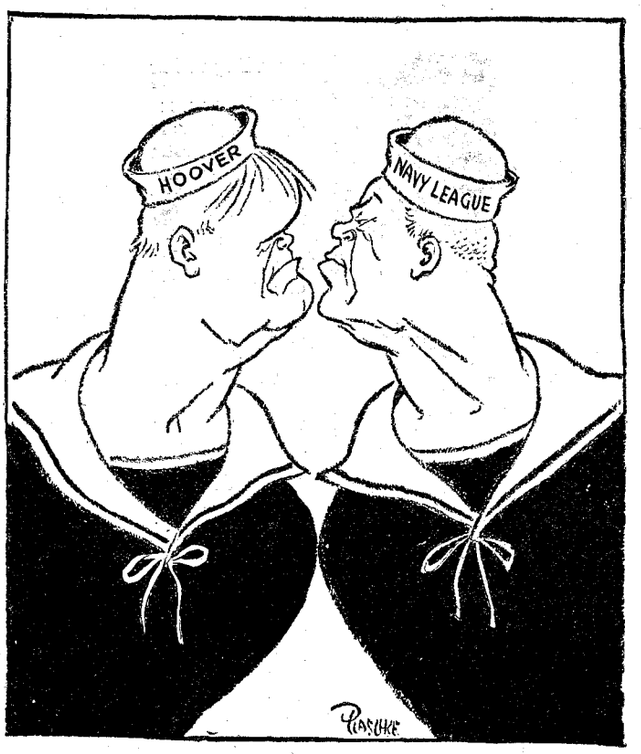
Then Secretary of the Navy Adams, who thus far had contented himself with a statement rebuking the World Peace Foundation for broadcasting what he called misinformation on Navy costs in its disarmament campaign, landed on page one with a denunciation of the Navy League's charge that the Navy was being starved.

This statement, the correspondents tell us, served to shut off rumors that the Secretary of the Navy and the President were not in full accord.

On the same day, Mr. Hoover named his commission: Admiral Hugh Rodman, retired; John Hays Hammond, mining engineer; Eliot Wadsworth, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and now serving in the President's Organization for Unemployment Relief; Under-Secretary of State William R. Castle, Jr., and Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ernest Lee Jahncke. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Wadsworth, and Mr. Jahncke, we read, are members of the Navy League.

Editorial feeling runs high over this ruckus.

Some papers condemn the League for its attack, and uphold the President's retaliatory action. Others rebuke both the League and Mr. Hoover. The President is too sensitive, they say, and he should not have appealed to a commission, much less a "hand-picked" one.



"Sez You!"—"Sez I!"
—Plaschke in the Louisville "Times."

"The incident provides a striking illustration of Mr. Hoover's extreme sensitiveness, ignorance of political values, and awkwardness in situations demanding aggressiveness," declares the Kansas City *Journal-Post*.

"Really, the President ought to do something about that thin skin of his," asserts the Washington *News* (Ind.), adding that the League's "crude and unfair" attacks on him are "absurd," but that Mr. Hoover "has almost made a free-speech martyr of the head of the Navy League—of whom the country previously had heard little and cared less."

IT is indeed "beneath the dignity of the President to submit his differences with Mr. Gardiner to a civilian grand jury," thinks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot* (Dem.), which finds him guilty of "a vehement surrender to pique."

"Mr. Hoover's proper course," says the Milwaukee *Journal* (Ind.), "would have been to state his side in an impersonal way, and then suggest that the Navy League admit error." Among other papers which agree that it was hardly necessary for the President to enter the controversy are the Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Detroit *Free Press* (Ind.), and the Boston *Herald* (Rep.).

BUT it was absolutely necessary for the President to act as he did, declares the other side.

"The President is fully justified in viewing the document, not as a piece of frank criticism but as a personal attack, and in taking prompt action to institute a thorough investigation of the charges made, even tho such a course is virtually without precedent." So says the Manchester *Union* (Rep.), which is inclined to believe that "the Navy League has weakened rather than strengthened its cause with the public by staging this unfortunate attack."

"The great body of Americans will indorse the rebuke which President Hoover has administered," avers *The Christian Science Monitor* (Ind.), and the Troy *Times* (Rep.) is emphatic in its support of the President's action.

"Mr. Hoover has replied with the vigor which the criticism deserved," asserts the Democratic Birmingham *Age-Herald*, and another Democratic paper, the Macon *Telegraph*, adds:

"Mr. Hoover is at his best when belligerent in a good cause, as he has been all too rarely during his term of office, and this is a good cause. It gives him opportunity to set before the American people again the enormously large amounts of money we are spending for military armaments, and it gives him a chance to deal again with the military type of mind which has found its vigorous expression in propagandists of the Navy League."

FROM another conspicuous Democrat, Josephus Daniels, editor of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, and a former Secretary of the Navy, who also had trouble with the Navy League, comes support for Mr. Hoover.

"Mr. Hoover is quite right in upholding the duty of public officials to make recommendations to Congress," says Mr.

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Daniels, "and, however much I may disagree with him, to call him 'abysmally ignorant' shows the height of unwisdom."

"The only possible criticism of President Hoover's reply to this inexcusable attack," to the Chicago *Daily News* (Ind.) "is that he is using a big-caliber gun to demolish a peewee."

It does look that way, adds the Newark *Evening News* (Ind.) but, "of course, the President is not wasting his big guns on the Navy League. He is loading up to shoot right through and over that organization to hit the anonymous Powers that hide behind it."

CHARGES of "abysmal ignorance" will "rebound like a boomerang against the organization that throws them," points out the

God Pity a Poor Sailor on a Night Like This!
—Talburt in the Washington "Daily News."

Toledo *Times* (Rep.), and the same view is exprest by *The Army and Navy Register*, which holds that "the Navy League has injured itself and reduced the chances of conducting in Congress a successful fight for an adequate Navy."

Summing up the views of many papers, the Topeka *State Journal* (Rep.) declares that "there can be no doubt as to the outcome of any issue in which such a body as the Navy League attacks the President."

Some editors, standing clear of the controversy, welcome the inquiry for the light it may throw on our naval situation.

"There is a solidly-founded distrust of the proposed naval-economy program, just as there is a wide-spread belief that America has come out on the short end of all the disarmament conferences," points out the Camden *Courier-Post* (Rep.) as it welcomes "the show-down on Navy matters."

And this is how the St. Paul *Dispatch* (Ind.) views the situation:

"In so far as it dramatizes and rallies public support for the creed of disarmament, as a contributing force toward peace, this controversy with the Navy League perhaps serves a useful purpose.

"The President's critics do not really think him 'absymally ignorant.' He is not only as patriotic as they, but he knows very well what he is doing and where his policy leads.

"He wishes America to be an active influence for the entrenchment of peace. And in this he unquestionably carries the whole-hearted support of the country."

Is Tammany Vindicated?

"IT'S A PUSHOVER!" boomed the stentorian Joe Humphreys, the prize-fight announcer at Tammany Hall the night of the recent New York election.

And why not? As the New York *Herald Tribune* tells us, returns had just shown a Democratic candidate polling 491 votes against three for his Republican rival, a portent of the decisive Democratic victory throughout the city.

Tammany, in short, made a clean sweep, which, according to George Van Slyke's analysis in the New York *Sun*, "is taken by John F. Curry and the local leaders as a vindication vote to rebuke the Seabury investigation."

Tammany functioned perfectly under the Curry leadership, according to Mr. Van Slyke, who says in another *Sun* article:

"There was nothing to indicate that the city had been stirred deeply by the revelations concerning tin boxes and big bank accounts. Manhattan returns Samuel Levy as Borough President with a plurality of 181,000, which is a record, and the organization is certain of the rich patronage of that office for another four years.

"But Curry failed in his determined drive to win control of the Fifteenth Assembly District. Abbot Low Moffat, a member of the Hofstadter committee, withstood the attacks of Tammany and the reconstructed organization in the Fifteenth, winning by 1,000.

"Next to retaining control of the local offices, which is vital to Tammany, its interest centered in winning the Assembly and the Democrats never made a harder fight to reach that end. The reason was the desire to split the Legislature and end the life of the Hofstadter committee."

And there Tammany failed. The Assembly remains Republican, which is taken as meaning that the Seabury investigation will continue. Nevertheless, we read in the New York *Evening Journal:*

"The local Democratic organization has ample reasons for rejoicing. The attacks against it by Judge Seabury and others have obviously failed to impress the public. Its clean sweep in Brooklyn, its gains in the Board of Aldermen and the unprecedented victory of Samuel Levy, its candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, entrench it more firmly in power than ever. It has got everything in sight worth having."

But Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for Borough President of Manhattan, who ran third, does not believe that Tammany is vindicated. He exprest disgust with the result of the voting.

He issued a lengthy statement in which he assailed Tammany as using "the lowest order of gangsters" in forcing its "moral vindication." He is quoted in *The Herald Tribune:*

"Tammany, with the aid of its corrupt Republican allies in the 2d, 4th, and 17th Assembly Districts, and possibly in others, was at the top of its form in getting votes by colonization, fraud, intimidation, and appropriation for themselves of votes cast for others. In district after district this election was dominated by the lowest order of gangsters.

"To make its moral vindication complete, Tammany has prest into service the lowest elements in New York to which it will owe a debt of gratitude which it will pay as it always pays its debts. There is no hope for clean government or democracy as long as gunmen dominate polling places, and citizens whom one meets on the streets, as happened to me on election day, assure me that my presence in the election district is a waste of time."

BEFORE Tammany's inevitable jubilation is over, suggests *The Times*, a few facts may occur to the more sagacious leaders and to politicians who are jumping to the conclusion that Tammany is invincible. Reading on:

"A thing for an uproarious and overconfident Tammany to bear in mind is that the legislative investigation is not yet ended. Judge Seabury has apparently stayed his hand as respects certain shining marks in Tammany until after the election, so that he might not be charged with a partizan effort to influence the voters. Unless all the indications are misleading, there will yet be revelations to stir even the torpid conscience of New York."

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Widening the Democratic Smile

DEMOCRATIC SMILES JUST WON'T BE concealed. Here is Mr. A. Harry Moore winning such a tremendous victory in New Jersey that the crowds hail him as "our next President," adding the Democratic Governor-elect to the list of the party's Presidential possibilities.

And here is Governor Roosevelt of New York with all the editors insisting that his prestige and his lead in the race for the Democratic nomination in 1932 are immeasurably increased by the way the voters upheld that reforestation amendment of his in New York State, in spite of the open opposition of Alfred E. Smith.

And here is Mr. Michael J. Hart, Democrat, elected to Congress from a Republican stronghold in Michigan, just in the nick of time to give the Democrats that one more vote they need to give them control of the House.

And there is a Democratic Governor-elect in Kentucky, and Mayors and local officials scattered about the country, to add to the Democratic tinge of these election returns.

Of course, the Republicans can point to the way Cincinnati gave a Republican candidate for Congressman four times the majority it gave the popular Nicholas Longworth only a year ago. And the New York *Evening Post* even suggests that Republicans may feel, as they view the recent election, "that they bowed their head to a storm, and that then the storm did not 'come off'; the expected damage to Mr. Hoover and his party did not happen."

And Chairman Fess of the Republican National Committee offers this cheerful piece of comment:

"The usual protest vote in times of adversity did not repeat itself. This was due to the knowledge of the world-wide depression, with the causes of which the President has had no part, on the one hand, and the general knowledge by the people on the other hand of his aggressive leadership to pull the world out of its chaotic condition."

BUT to offset such remarks—here is the New York *Daily Mirror* writing about the "ballot-box message that foreshadows the political doom of Herbert Hoover and his party." In the New York *American's* opinion these Democratic successes carry "a chill and grim warning of what the future holds in store for the Hoover Administration." As Jouett Shouse, of the Democratic National Committee, sees the election picture, it "shows that the trend away from the Hoover Administration, which was so marked in the election of 1930, continues, and so gives a clear indication of what may be anticipated in the national election of 1932."

Washington correspondents in general find Republicans concerned over the apparent rebuke visited by the voters on the Republican administration. The Democratic victory in New Jersey, according to political observers whose views are summed up by the New York *Sun*, was vastly significant in supplying "a fairly accurate gage of the national state of mind." The victorious candidate for Governor views his success as "a complete repudiation of the national administration." Clinton W. Gilbert of the New York *Evening Post* is impress by that tremendous Moore plurality of 240,000—no other Governor, Republican or Democratic, ever carried New Jersey by such a majority.

The President and his political aides, says Ray Tucker of the Scripps-Howard papers, consider the New Jersey vote extremely significant as furnishing "the key to sentiment among the great seaboard States toward Mr. Hoover one year before the Presidential election." And yet, Theodore C. Wallen, of the Republican New York *Herald Tribune*, can not help reminding Democrats that "New Jersey, while occasionally electing Democratic Governors and, not long ago, a Democratic Senator, rarely goes Democratic in Presidential elections."

But the greatest upset, writes George R. Holmes in an International News dispatch from Washington, "was in the eighth Michigan (Saginaw) district, where Michaael J. Hart, a wet Democrat, was elected over Foss O. Eldred, a dry Republican, by a handsome majority; it marked the first time in thirty-five years that this district, long represented by 'Uncle Joe Fordney', coauthor of the 1922 tariff law, has sent a Democrat to Congress."

It will be remembered that the last Congressional election in November, 1930, gave the Republicans and Democrats practically a tie in the new House of Representatives. Since the election there have been thirteen deaths. Some of these vacancies were filled earlier. Five were filled in the late election. Two remain to be filled, one the week before Congress opens and one in January. The Michigan election put a Democrat in place of a Republican. The New Jersey district which will vote on December 1 has long been strongly Republican. If the Republicans

The Greased Pig!
—Thiele in the Camden "Courier-Post."

elect their man the House will assemble on December 7, with the following party line-up:

Party.	*Members.*
Democrats	217
Republicans	216
Farmer-Labor	1
Vacancy	1

THIS will mean Democratic committee chairmanships, and the election of John N. Garner of Texas to the speakership. But it must be remembered that with the balance so even, illnesses and accidents may change the situation.

Over last week's elections "hung the omnipresent shadow of Prohibition," observes the writer of an Associated Press dispatch from Washington, "and to the opposition went the fruits": "Each of the five new Congressmen elected in the day's voting—three Democratic and two Republican—travels under the standard of either repealists or modificationists."

But ex-Gov. Fred W. Green of Michigan attributes the Democratic victory in his State "to the general dissatisfaction of the people with present economic conditions." Most Washington observers, says Mr. Holmes of the International News Service, are inclined to agree that the results generally reveal such dissatisfaction. As far as 1932 is concerned, the Democrats, we read on, are naturally happy, while "the Republicans hope and believe that things are on the mend, and contend that, in any event, conditions may be far different a year hence, when the two parties come to grips in the Presidential election."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE next war, we presume, will be a war to end peace.—*Tampa Tribune.*

AS soon as China apologizes for getting stept on, Japan will take its foot off.—*Dallas News.*

PUBLIC opinion is the greatest force for good, when it happens to be on that side.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

WHAT the country seems to need is rigid economy coupled with a tendency to free spending.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE reason the nations have not yet agreed enough is because they still have a greed too much.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

THE meek shall inherit the earth. Considering the mess it's in, you couldn't wish it on anybody else.—*Rochester Times-Union.*

ACCORDING to treasury statements, there is too much red in the red, white, and blue. — *American Lumberman* (*Chicago*).

THERE is nothing ailing Wall Street; it's only waiting for a new crop of suckers to grow up.—*St. Mary's* (*Md.*) *Enterprise.*

THE passenger used to worry about catching a train. Nowadays it's the train that worries about catching a passenger.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

THERE is always a tie between father and son, declares a Southern Rotarian. Probably. And if there is, it's a safe bet that son's wearing it.—*Boston Herald.*

THE price of civilization is insanity, according to one medical expert, who must have observed that nations that win a war these days have to pay the debts of the loser.—*Indianapolis News.*

Another Bride Who Doesn't Promise to Obey

—Doyle in the Philadelphia "Record."

ALFONSO has given his son all rights to the Spanish throne. Boy, polish up that medal for zero in generosity.—*Eugene* (*Ore.*) *Guard.*

A VISITING film-star says she rides a lot, and is very attached to horses. That's really the only successful way to ride a lot. —*Punch* (*London*).

DROPPING the gold standard was a shrewd and wise bit of statesmanship which England intends to undo as soon as she can.—*Wooster Record.*

THE LITERARY DIGEST reports that an Austrian has developed a lamb without wool. Well, Wall Street has been full of them for two years.—*Judge.*

WE agree with M. Laval that the world needs a restoration of confidence, with mebbe a little less "con" in it than there was before.—*Boston Herald.*

A MISSING element known as samarskite has been found and has made the first page. We hasten to apologize for never having missed it.—*Weston* (*Ore.*) *Leader.*

SUCCESS story. Al Capone started his career behind the bar in New York and has now progressed so far that he is likely soon to be behind several at Atlanta.—*Boston Herald.*

IT would be easy to name the ruler of a great nation who now sees the point of Hamlet's lament: "The time is out of joint—oh, cursed spite, that ever I was born to set it right!"—*Koelnische Zeitung.*

WAR is brought on by countries that want peace at their own price.—*Toledo Blade.*

TOO bad overproduction of noise doesn't bring a depression in that commodity.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

JAPAN'S little expansion scheme teaches us that preparedness includes having the right alibi.—*Toronto Star.*

IN other words, G. B. Shaw likes everything about Russia except the idea of living there.—*Austin American.*

WE won't know exactly how bad the depression has been until Christmas morning.—*The Thomas E. Pickerill Service.*

THE question of the hour is whether the thirty-power Kellogg pact can break the two-power impact.—*Virginian-Pilot.*

IT seems that Japan, in seeking new openings, will be unable to take advantage of the chinks in Manchuria.—*Weston Leader.*

LORD CORNWALLIS dedicated a bust of his famous ancestor at Yorktown. That's what we were celebrating there.—*Brunswick Pilot.*

HAY-FEVER is reported at Kwanchangtze, Manchuria. Probably just some of the natives talking about their town.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

POSSIBLY the Japanese attitude would seem clearer here if the Manchurian railroad were a canal and the chief crop were bananas. — *Detroit News.*

AMERICAN investments abroad total more than $15,000,000,000. So, in minding its own affairs, the United States must be greatly interested in other countries.—*Christian Science Monitor.*

"DOES motoring provide any real exercise at all?" asks a doctor. Yes, quite a lot for pedestrians.—*Passing Show* (*London*).

"THERE is a feeling of restlessness all over the country," says a writer. That is the worst of those new winter woollies.—*The Humorist* (*London*).

A WRITER on financial topics believes he has detected a new note in the business situation. That's great. It's been D flat too long.—*Boston Herald.*

THE Chino-Japanese dispute has had a disturbing effect upon those Chinese who only wish to be allowed to go on peacefully with the Civil War.—*Punch.*

AN instrument has been invented in Russia that is said to be similar to a saxophone, but much easier to play. That country seems to have nothing but trouble.—*The Humorist.*

NO doubt it would be a statesmanly scheme to cut the armies of the world in half, but it would be rather tough on that one in Denmark which consists of three men.—*Boston Herald.*

"ANIMALS," says a naturalist, "don't know how lucky they are." Does a family of rabbits, for instance, realize that they are running about in a beautiful sealskin coat?—*Punch.*

THERE's something to be said in favor of saddling future generations with part of our financial load in the shape of long-term bonds. They ought to pay for the privilege of living then instead of now.—*Weston Leader.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

The Campaign to Revise German Reparations

TEN THOUSAND CHEERING PARISIANS welcomed Premier Pierre Laval at the Gare St. Lazare on his return home from Washington.

But behind this triumphal reception lurk two dangers.

Political jealousies and personal ambitions in the Chamber of Deputies make Mr. Laval's position more delicate now than at any time since he assumed office.

The second peril is his dealing with Germany.

Snares, windings, and pitfalls beset the path of negotiations with Germany to resettle the reparations and debts problem, and to lay the basis for international economic recovery.

Yet Germany and France between them must find a way out of the reparations maze. This is urged on them from many sources.

Paris press cables tell us that when Mr. Laval opened the chapter in their conversation about security, President Hoover is said to have replied:

"The first condition of security is stability.

"If Europe can reach some greater measure of stability, then I am sure America will look more favorably on the problem of security as you present it."

German Despair

Michel: "How can I work and produce with this sword of reparations hanging over my head?" —"Kladderadatsch" (Berlin).

LAVAL apparently lost no time. The day after his arrival in Paris he and Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador to France, began work on the reparations and short-term credits problem. As a result of their discussions with Aristide Briand, Foreign Minister, and Pierre-Etienne Flandin, Finance Minister, two important international actions appeared to be assured. As recorded by Leland Stowe in a Paris cable to the New York *Herald Tribune*, this procedure is:

"First, it is foreseen that a special committee of inquiry, such as is provided for in Article 119 of the Young plan, will be convoked soon to investigate Germany's capacity to pay reparations and to report to the governments concerned and to the Bank for International Settlements before the end of the year.

"Second, it was virtually decided that a great intergovernmental conference should be held with the Germans early in January to determine the amount of Germany's reparations payments upon the expiration of the Hoover moratorium next July.

"This conference is expected to reduce Germany's reparations payments and to make, as an understood corollary, an equivalent reduction of the war debts.

"It is said in some quarters that the same conference probably will study a means to release all or part of the 7,000,000,000 marks ($1,660,000,000) in short-term credits now frozen in Germany.

"Thus it is possible to foresee an opening up of all World War financial settlements within two months in an effort to combat the depression and return the nations to a solid economic basis."

The Laval-von Hoesch conversation is said to have covered the whole range of reparations problems as created by the world crisis, and as clarified by Premier Laval's talks with President Hoover at Washington.

The proposal of an intergovernmental conference to tackle jointly reparations and short-term credits was made by the German Ambassador. But according to the *Herald Tribune's* Paris correspondent, Mr. Laval replied firmly in the negative. He insisted on adherence to the Young plan's provisions for a special committee. Also, it appears that Mr. Laval cited the Hoover-Laval memorandum of October 25, which stipulates that the early initiative shall be "within the framework of agreements existing prior to July 1, 1931."

This, it will be recalled, was when the Hoover one-year moratorium to Germany became effective.

But the Young plan is "the sword of Damocles" that haunts German editors night and day. It must be got rid of, they argue over and over again.

As an act of courtesy, declares the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, Germany can agree to take the Young plan moratorium and revision clauses as a starting-point. But "it must be clearly established that not only the conditional but also the unconditional payments must cease. Not because we wish to default, but because we are unable to meet them." This daily adds:

"If we are accused of seeking to violate the Young plan, we answer that it has already been broken by other parties. The Paris experts overestimated the prosperity wave that time, and thus they overestimated German annuities. Are we paying debts or mistakes?"

And then this newspaper solemnly issues to the world a warning that revolution may come "if reparations payments are resumed without a promise of bread for Germany's jobless." The *Berliner Tageblatt*, in a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST asserts flatly:

"There is no doubt that Germany is unable to continue payments on the same basis as formerly.

"The meeting of short-term debts, interest on sinking-funds, and private foreign borrowings, such as the Dawes and Young loans, are burdening German economy to the point where she is able to pay only under the guaranty of normal conditions. Therefore the payment at present even of the unconditional Young plan annuities, to which must be added the postponed payments of the Hoover year, appears an impossibility."

A FRENCH financial daily, *Cote de la Bourse et de la Banque*, reveals pretty well the French attitude toward reduction of reparations. This newspaper says:

"After the Armistice up to the Dawes plan we constantly reduced reparations. The Dawes plan was intended to end the Reich's uncertainty, and to furnish a definite schedule of payments.

"Five years later, amid bitter recrimination from Germany, we consented to revise the Dawes plan, and substituted the Young plan, which involved us in considerable sacrifices.

"All the experts told us this plan constituted a definitive settlement, but fifteen months after its signature here is one of the very members of the Young committee [Thomas W. Lamont] attempting to revive the question.

"The American plan is easily seen through. It is intended to

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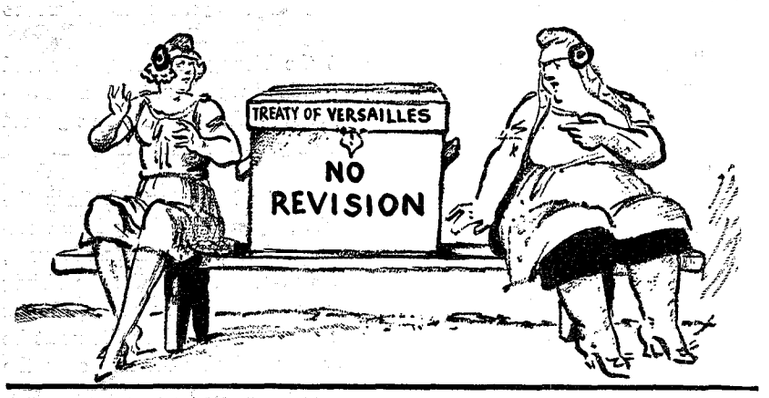
reduce the reparations to almost nothing in order to facilitate the return to the United States of two milliards of credits imprudently advanced the Reich by American banks.

"However, these banks could not have been ignorant when they benevolently granted credits that Germany had a serious debt to settle with France. Lamont's proposition is not only ridiculous, it not only places a premium on flagrant international dishonesty—but it is even antijuridical."

THIS French financial journal thinks "the good Monsieur Lamont is very amusing." The cutting remark was inspired by Mr. Lamont's urging in the New York *Saturday Review of Literature* that "there must be some common ground of agreement that the German and the French people can and should eventually reach."

Mr. Lamont's suggestions attracted the sharpest attention among editors in Europe, because of his position as a banker, of his experience as representative of the United States Treasury at the Versailles Peace Conference, and of his association with the makers of the Young plan. One passage of his contribution to the reparations controversy which is particularly noticed is the following:



A French View

Germany: "If you'll only get this trunk out of the way, we can talk better."
Marianne: "Show a little good-will and maybe I can get it out of the way."
—"La Victoire" (Paris).

"Under the Young plan the German Government has the right to declare a moratorium upon the non-postponable reparations payments, and to ask the Bank for International Settlements to nominate a committee that presumably might suggest revision in the plan.

"But a moratorium already exists, and it might seem preferable that Germany should, within the framework of the Young plan, address its view direct to France. And the sooner the better.

"For there must be some figure of reparations payments that the Germans themselves should be moved to propose; a figure not so unreasonably small as to deserve the contempt of the creditor Powers, not so large as to be beyond the assured capacity of the German people to pay.

"Dr. Schacht himself, in almost the first week of the Young plan discussion in the winter of 1929, proposed an annual figure of approximately one thousand million marks, about one-half of the amount which was ultimately set.

"Perhaps something like that would be a correct figure—perhaps one much different. These are days when we must all be realists and must appraise the actualities of Germany's present situation, without being unduly prejudiced by attempts to assess the blame for it.

"In the midst of the crisis through which Germany has been passing no so-called expert can begin to name any figure.

"Only the Germans and the French can eventually reach that point. They can do it, but only when they each bring themselves to the point of abandoning on either side those *idées fixes* of which I have spoken.

"If, in order to reach a settlement that will work, the leading nations of Europe require even more of cooperation from America than they have yet had, they should get it, always assuming the reasonableness of their requirements."

Mars Gets a Year's Vacation

OLD MAN MARS DOESN'T KNOW exactly whether to blame it on the depression or on a general sense of repletion among the nations. But any way, he is sure that for one year at least his factories will cease belching smoke, and his workmen stop production of armaments.

The League of Nations's one-year arms' truce, a new endeavor in the history of international arrangements for peace and economic stability, went into effect November 1.

Dino Grandi, Italian Foreign Minister, of whom there is an account on page 16 of this issue, is the proponent of the plan. And Geneva dispatches add that he asked its immediate adoption as a preparation for the Disarmament Conference next February.

Only Conditional acceptance is said to be the form in which all assenting governments have registered their agreement with the League's project. The only European nations that have not yet exprest a decision are Greece, Portugal, and Bulgaria. But Geneva dispatches consider that the success of the arms' truce plan is well assured.

The United States's message to the Secretariat of the League of Nations, as cited in the press, reads in part as follows:

"The Government of the United States has received the resolution of the Council of the League of Nations of September 30, 1931, suggesting an armaments truce, and declares that, without prejudicing its position at the forthcoming general disarmament conference or affecting any proposal it may desire to submit to that conference, it is prepared, for the period of one year, beginning November 1, 1931, to accept the truce, provided that like action is taken by the other military and naval Powers.

"It is the understanding of this government that the proposed truce shall not apply to construction which has been begun or for which contracts had been let prior to its entry into force."

AMERICAN readiness to cooperate elicits satisfaction from foreign editors. In view of Signor Grandi's responsibility for the plan, Italy's comment is of special interest. In a cabled editorial to THE LITERARY DIGEST from the Rome *Tribuna*, we read:

"The United States's decision is of the greatest significance since Japan's activity in Manchuria might suggest to the United States that she intensify rather than diminish naval armaments. Washington, therefore, recognizes the superior exigency of disarmament over isolated incidents."

The Rome *Tevere* points out:

"The United States is not a member of the League, but in disarmament matters that country acts as tho it were a member. We know how much importance the Americans give disarmament as the first condition for economic and political recovery."

Similarly-minded, the Rome *Giornale d'Italia* remarks:

"The American acceptance is most significant. It assumes importance because of the date it was announced—between Premier Laval's visit to Washington and Premier Grandi's forthcoming trip. It proves again the coincidence of the policies of Rome and Washington on matters of vast importance directly connected with the world crisis, economics, and confidence."

The Manchester *Guardian* calls the one-year arms holiday "a gentleman's agreement." This daily adds:

"If held to substantially without serious equivocation it will be a moral triumph for the cause of peace.

"It at least is encouraging that none of the big Powers has wrecked the disarmament conference in advance by refusing this very moderate earnest of good faith."

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Britain to Build Tariff Walls

BRITAIN GOES PROTECTIONIST.

Realization of that fact strikes home in every exporting country in the world.

The legend of England as an impregnable fortress of Free Trade vanished overnight in the general elections of October 27.

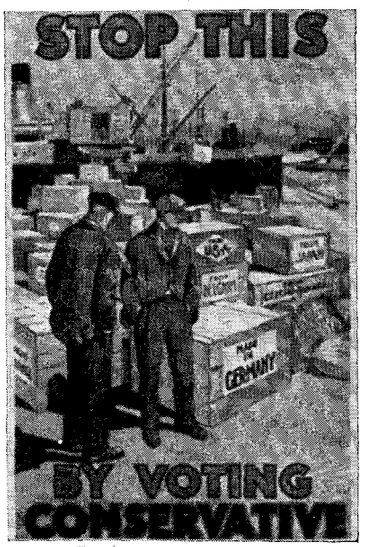
It gave the Nationalist Government candidates a representation of 554 out of 615 members, with a tiny opposition of sixty-one composed mainly of Labor members "huddled like lost sheep" in one corner of the House of Commons.

Outsiders were amazed by the rush of the voters, regardless of party label, to "save the country from bankruptcy." But the fact that rivets their gaze as plainly as if it were inscribed in flaming letters on the horizon is that Britain now will build tariff walls.

Yet no one imagines, declares the London *Times* in an editorial cabled to THE LITERARY DIGEST, that the methods to which "we are obliged to resort to recover lost ground will be pushed to extremes hurtful to the rest of the world." Britain knows too well that "her prosperity is bound up in general prosperity," and this daily points out:

"It should be clear enough by now that our own policy of keeping the British market wide open to trade, even to those countries which have most resolutely shut out British trade on their markets, is partly responsible for the excesses of high protectionism in which so many countries, both in Europe and beyond, have indulged since the war, and which the Economic Conference of 1927 emphatically but vainly denounced as ruinous to international trade.

"The tariff walls shutting competition out of protectionist countries would never have been raised to their present heights but for the comfortable assurance that, altho other countries might retaliate, Great Britain never would; that her great market remains wide open, no matter how outrageous might be the hindrances placed in the way of her own export trade; that increased effort in the British market would regain what might be lost through retaliatory restrictions."



A Tariff Appeal

A British billboard preaches Protection.

THE open British market has served as a safety-valve, contends *The Times*, which asserts that "high-tariff systems without it would long ago have broken under the internal strain." However—

"Happily the necessity of redressing the balance of trade now compels Britain to discard her fetish of free imports and endeavor as far as practicable to restrict her buying to those buying from her.

"It will not be long before the protectionist countries will be ready to consider the question of a new spirit of mutual accommodation and consideration in one another's trade, and the ultimate effect will be a general down-scaling of tariffs to everybody's advantage, giving new stimulus to international trade."

OF two forces contributing to the election's "signal triumph for sanity" the London *Daily Mail* puts first "a growing enthusiasm by the electorate for a tariff." The second is given as a determination by the British worker to "deal a death-blow to predatory Socialism."

Nonsense talked by the free traders captured little or no attention of the voters, we are told, nor did the Socialist cry of "dear food," and *The Daily Mail* goes on:

"The first and most important problem is that of righting the adverse trade balance, which we can help to do by restricting unnecessary imports.

"A measure of this kind is all the more necessary because of the impression abroad that the tariff in Britain will be inevitable. Such a belief may lead foreign countries to pour goods in on our markets during the next few weeks to avoid the coming duties.

"The obvious method of guarding against that risk is to impose an emergency tariff without delay. This can be done by an Order in Council for which the Government afterwards can obtain indemnity from Parliament."

The Cry of the Worker

A British election poster.

Diametrically opposed to the foregoing advocacy of tariffs, however, is the Manchester *Guardian*, sending forth its words from the heart of the Manchester school of Free Trade. Skeptically this newspaper remarks that:

"It is necessary to know what will be the effect of the tariff with the free pound compared to the effect when the pound is anchored by gold.

"If there be no early movement to tie the exchange to the new standard, it will have to be shown that the tariff is not a positive handicap to the country with free exchange. The present verdict of experts on this highly technical question is that it will handicap."

THE Laborite *Daily Herald* predicts that England "for the life of this Parliament, be it long or short, will suffer a full-blooded reactionary rule," and—

"Tariffs will be put on, prices forced up, wages cut, and social services starved.

"The exploitation of the people will be intensified and increased."

But Britain's adoption of protective tariffs is more than the vote of 40,000,000 of its inhabitants seems on the surface. It is a movement for Empire trade unity, explains Edwin L. James, London correspondent of the New York *Times*. This movement touches the buying and selling of several hundreds of millions, which will have its effects on the trade of the whole world.

Just what Empire trade unity is, he tells us, has been somewhat confused by the campaign for Empire Free Trade conducted by the two British "newspaper Lords," Beaverbrook, owner of *The Daily Express*, and Rothermere, owner of *The Daily Mail*.

Their program calls for a tariff wall around the Empire, and Free Trade among all the members of the British Empire within that wall. Now Mr. James calls attention to the fact that—

"This program has not been adopted by the Conservatives and is opposed by the Dominions, who seek to protect their infant industries.

"Empire Trade Unity, as favored by the Dominions and espoused by the Conservatives, is a different proposition. Great Britain and the Dominions would all have a protective tariff.

"But the members of the Empire would grant one another preferential duties, shaped in a manner to be more favorable than the duties which applied on the same products coming from countries not members of the British Empire family."

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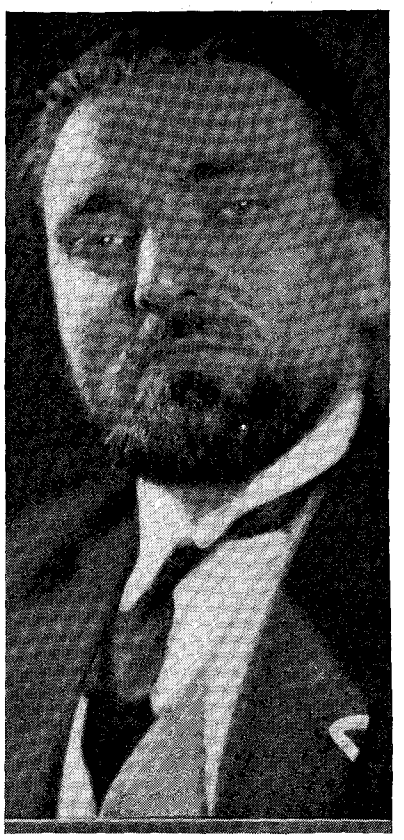
When Grandi Visits Hoover

NO STORM OF SOUND and shower of ticker-tape, the usual path of distinguished foreign guests arriving in New York, will greet Dino Grandi, Foreign Minister of Italy, when he arrives in this country, on November 16.

The State Department, according to the United Press, is anxious to avoid any opportunity for anti-Fascist public demonstrations against the Italian statesman, such as the march through Broadway would afford. During his entire visit, we are told, a police guard will be provided. Naturally, the anti-Fascist demonstrations in various cities in France, a couple of weeks ago, will stimulate safeguarding of this distinguished foreign visitor to Mr. Hoover.

While arrangements are not definite as to his reception, this Washington dispatch tells us that an interested official has said that serious consideration was being given to the idea of having Mr. Grandi come quietly to the capital and then return to New York, where he will be entertained privately by Italian societies. What Mr. Grandi himself may think of anti-Fascist antagonism to him may be gathered from the fact that he is known as another "happy warrior."

He is tall, but bulky, with the physique of a football player. He enlisted in the Alpine Infantry in 1915, when he was only nineteen years old. His youthful face, writes a correspondent of the United Press, is "disguised with an Assyrian square-cut beard of a remarkable purplish-black hue." He is particular about his clothes and individual, as may be judged from his habit of wearing high buttoned shoes with glass buttons. On formal occasions in Italy, we are told, he wears a black shirt. Military honors have been showered upon him, and in his uniform of a General of the Fascist militia, his breast is covered with the highest decorations for valor that Italy has to offer.



Underwood & Underwood photograph

Mussolini's Right-Hand Man

Foreign Minister Dino Grandi, a soldier at nineteen, a militant Fascist always, and a champion of disarmament.

NOTWITHSTANDING his three war crosses, his silver medals and bronze medals, his wardrobe of cordons and sashes, Mr. Grandi is a champion of peace. He is a champion as one who has gone through all the danger and suffering of war in the trenches. Enlisting as a private at the outbreak of hostilities, he was made a second-lieutenant within a year. At twenty-two he had attained a captaincy, and distinguished himself in the bloody battles on Monte Altissimo, Val Lagarina, the Altipiani Val Brenta, and at the battle of the Piave, the decisive engagement of the Italian campaign.

Grandi was twenty-two years of age when the Armistice came. He went back to his law studies. But he had not failed to notice the growing force of the Fascist movement, and it is related:

"One night, while studying, he was interrupted by mobs of Socialists holding a demonstration outside his window and decrying the services of those who participated in the war. The harangues irritated him, and he decided then and there to take up the cudgels on behalf of patriotism.

"Benito Mussolini was just then organizing the Fascist movement at Milan. Grandi became one of the first militants from the Bologna district. His dynamic personality and capacity for leadership soon put him at the head of a local phalanx of Fascist youths.

"Under this banner he was elected to Parliament when he was twenty-four. He was below the age limit, according to the law at that time, and was declared ineligible for his seat. Altho ruled out of the Chamber, Grandi was one of the first thirty-eight Deputies who stood under the Fascist banner with Mussolini.

"Grandi then started a militant Fascist newspaper at Bologna under the dashing title of *l'Assalto* (*The Charge*), and entered politics with a vim. His pungent paragraphs became by-words among the rank and file of Fascists. He led the thought and action of the new party for the regions of Emilia and Romagna. By the time the Fascists held their convention at Rome, near the end of 1921, he was nationally prominent for his eloquence and combativeness.

"He was Mussolini's chief of staff for the 'March on Rome.' His leadership was rewarded by the title of Lieutenant-General in the Fascist militia when it was created in 1923. He had held his rank of captain in the regular Army reserves, and in 1927 was promoted to Major by King Victor Emmanuel. Later he was elevated to be a Lieutenant-Colonel."

STRANGELY enough, altho he has been Italy's chief negotiator abroad since 1922, we are advised that he has "frequently opposed Mussolini, and the Duce has seemed to like it." He has attended conferences at Washington, London, The Hague, Locarno, and Geneva. George Bernard Shaw, who saw him in action at Geneva and London, called him "the dynamic Mr. Grandi, who speaks with pontifical authority." His first diplomatic assignment was to Geneva, in 1922, as a delegate to the International Labor Conference, and we read:

"His youthful vigor made an impression on other delegates, and Mussolini appointed him Italian delegate to the fifth International Conference of Labor. He was then officially Under-Secretary of the Interior. Mussolini himself held most of the important Cabinet portfolios. In 1925, the Premier appointed him Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

"He was a member of the Italian delegation sent to Washington, in 1925, to negotiate the funding of the Italian debt. He made a name for himself by his successful efforts on this mission, and since then Mussolini has never hesitated to send him on the most trying errands.

"Next, he went to London and secured a satisfactory settlement of the Italian debt to England. Then to Locarno, where he upheld the Italian point of view and aided materially in settlement of the questions which culminated in signing of the Locarno pacts. Since 1925 he has been the chief Italian delegate at the League of Nations.

"It was not until 1929 that Mussolini called him to be Foreign Minister, a post which the Premier regarded as next most important after his own."

WHEN Grandi appeared, many months ago, at the Naval Disarmament Conference at St. James's Palace, London, he was noted as "very foreign in appearance but speaking excellent English." He sat through interminable sessions, public and private, as "the very image and statue of discretion." So he was described by A. C. Cummings in the Vancouver *Province*, who speaks of Grandi as "one of the extraordinary successes of European politics since the war."

Looking backward over his career, this writer recalls that after he had fought for Italy—

"Grandi came to the front by a bold onslaught on the policies of Signor Mussolini—an onslaught of the kind that if made nowadays would certainly have landed him in exile on one of the lonely islands of the Lipari group, where so many of the opponents of Fascism now wear out their lives in futility."

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A String of Hollywood Beauties Exposing Their "Piano Keys"

Why Our "Eternal Smile"?

THE PORTRAITS OF THE GREAT ERA never smile. This reflection was forced upon a French writer, Marcel Astruc, while walking through the Louvre and passing through the room containing the French school of the sixteenth century.

"The women were all portrayed as if they were in meditation in their oratories, or in the midst of their private lives. The eye is oval and quite open, the mouth is small. The nose is ofttimes long and even strong, the expression is always calm."

And we think, he continues, that "the eternal smile gives the face an agreeable look, even one of well-being. To-day it is impossible to be beautiful without showing thirty-two little pieces of bones, gleaming in whiteness, between the curved rims of two lips underlined with red."

In the pages of *Vu* (Paris), the meditation continues:

"Look at our innumerable beauties, all photographed with their mouths open.

"Is it really beautiful? And where did we pick up this new estheticism? Was it in art?

"In all of the schools, the human face has been portrayed with a decent expression, and with regular features, and with none of the contractions so tiring to the eye. Examine Botticelli, Leonardo, our own Latour, the English portrait painters: they depict the mouth in repose, discreetly bent in the form of an arc, and not open and yawning like the mouth of a chasm.

"In nature one does not see that the most beautiful races are the most frivolous: the savage redskin, who is beautiful, hardly ever smiles, and shows his teeth only when he is hungry. There is only the Negro, and the inferior Negro at that, the Negro slave from the African coast, and not the ferocious warrior of the brush, who laughs at the slightest provocation. And one will agree that that is not an example worth imitating.

"It is from America, land of the mechanical dentists, that the smile which is now considered one of the fine arts, comes to us as one of the principal ornaments of commercial publicity. The nation which is queen in all branches of technics, has discovered in the mouths of its citizens a new Klondike, glittering literally on all of the pages of its many magazines and on all the screens of its many movies.

"Smiles dedicated to some product or other, made of wintergreen; smiles proclaiming the excellence of this or that toothbrush made of real bristles, smiles merely expressing the pride at belonging to the richest nation, the healthiest nation, in the world.

"The invasion, if we may dare call it such, the dental invasion has crossed the ocean and come to us. We live under a carnivorous empire of provocating teeth, whether of our beauty queens or our men of power, from Mademoiselle Mistinguett and M. Chevalier to our M. André Tardieu and M. Gaston Doumergue. Just as in America, teeth stare at us from the covers of our magazines. Teeth here, teeth there, teeth all over. . . . Teeth at a time when we are beginning to have so little to put between them!"

TURNING back to his observations of the past, he speaks of the faces of men who "bear traits of an intensive life, and always in repose." Further:

"The people of those times, I thought, must all have been thinking of the same things: it was that which gave them such impressive traits; on the other hand, the multiplicity of our

From pictures in the Louvre Museum

A Queen of France, two women, and a "Man With Glass of Wine," all of the Sixteenth Century.

Sober Faces From Other Days

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Chevalier, "the most popular smile in the world." | A smiling French Colonial African. | Mistinguett, the famous French actress. | Andre Tardieu, former French Premier.

How They Smile To-day

occupations inscribes on our faces a writing which is but a confused scribble, impossible of being read."

So he arrives at some advice that our advertising brethren will not perhaps take kindly:

"Do not smile any longer. At least smile a little more discreetly when posing before the camera.

"In reality, all faces do not wear the same expression, then why try to impress on all of them in photographs a stereotyped one having the same model, the type of Hollywood?

"The smile, like all other expressions of the face, corresponds to a feeling of the soul; it is a visible painting of agreeable impressions received from the exterior, but if it becomes systematic and uniform, it is no longer a smile but a grimace.

"It is curious to note that it is the artists of the stage and screen, whose expression is destined to translate the most varied emotions, and which should be the most mobile and the least conventional, who are, on the contrary, those who have assumed a sort of congealed mask which we, by contagion, try to resemble.

"The smile, used as a means of publicity, is not the best advocate of a realistic policy, nor one that is constructive; showing one's teeth at events has no effect in developing them.

"According to a canon of beauty commonly accepted, the eye should be large in comparison to the mouth, which should always remain small. For the expression which most of our stars automatically assume in front of the camera, dilates the mouth so that the cheeks become like balls and the eyes, myopic.

"In a review recently given at the Casino de Paris, Mademoiselle Mistinguett was given the advice, in one of the songs which became popular, to 'hide her piano.' We are not irreverent in asking the beauties of Hollywood and elsewhere, to do likewise, or at least to cover them up just a little from time to time."

The Cover

THE vivid portrait that we present to-day on the cover under the general designation of "A Señorita from Seville" should need little explanation.

The blue wall is in a patio in Seville, with the typical iron grillwork enclosing it. The Señorita dangles a rose in her hand, which she is going to throw into the arena.

This picture is one of the many canvases produced by Miss Lillian Genth during her recent travels in Spain and Calabria and the Abruzzi of Italy.

She has produced virile scenes of the bull-ring and, in fact, believes she is the only woman who paints matadors in action, and she is proud of the fact. In addition she has penetrated where tourists never go, painting dancing gipsies, who live in caves; cathedrals, castles, monks, and maidens.

Incidentally, she is reported not in sympathy with Republican Spain. "It will change the aspect of the country altogether," she laments in the Mobile *Register*. "Its primitive, beautiful indolence and Moorish influence will go. It will be nice for the tourist then, but not for the artist."

Miss Genth has recently left for the Orient, where she will paint a portrait of the King of Siam.

She was born in Philadelphia and studied in the School of Design for Women there, and, later, under Whistler in Paris. Among other prizes she received the Shaw memorial, in 1908, and her pictures may be found in many public galleries.

Edison as Music Critic

MR. EDISON WAS NOT NUMBERED among the well-known music lovers of the country, but he was "a keen and discerning critic."

The authority for this statement is Mr. W. J. Henderson, music critic of the New York *Sun*, who came into personal contact with the sage when he was perfecting the phonograph.

And he gives this account:

"J. I. C. Clarke, one time of the *Herald* staff, and later editor of *The Morning Journal* (which Mr. Hearst bought), wrote to me and asked me to call on him about a matter of interest.

"'Edison wants to see you,' he said.

"He explained that the famous inventor was working on the phonograph, and that some musical questions had arisen about which he desired to talk with me. I had never met Mr. Edison, and leapt at the opportunity to do so. A day was fixt and Mr. Clarke took me to the study of the giant.

"Now, the musical points which were discust are of no importance to this story, and, what is more, Mr. Edison gave me much more enlightenment about them than I gave him. Furthermore, he took me into one of his workrooms and showed me the enlarged reproduction, on a wide screen, of the line made by the phonograph needle.

"He explained to me the revelations made by those lines, showing when the vocal tone was deficient in overtones and when the fundamental was feeble. What Mr. Edison did not know about the musical tone was not worth mentioning.

"We returned to his private office, and he directed his secretary to put on some records for me to hear. He sat close to the phonograph with his hand cupped over his ear and listened intently. Mr. Clarke, who was an old friend of his, said:

"'Mr. Edison, can you hear that?'

"'Yes,' answered the inventor, 'I don't hear anything else.'

"Presently he exclaimed to his secretary:

"'Oh, take that one off; that lot is no good,' and, turning to us, he added: 'We sell them to Argentine cowboys.'

"We laughed, but Mr. Edison continued, quite seriously:

"'No, that isn't a joke; we sell a lot of that sort down there.'

"Several more records were put on and then came one of a new composition.

"'Oh, I know this fellow,' exclaimed the scientist. 'He has four patterns and works them over and over. He's no inventor.'

"And that, dearly beloved, was a piece of musical criticism which I defy any of the brethren to excel. My only comment on it is that it was severe, seeing that so many composers would be rich, indeed, if they had as many as four patterns. This writer treasures dearly his memory of those five hours spent in the long ago with one of the world's mightiest minds."

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An Up-to-the-Minute Play of 1857

HOW A PLAY WRITTEN IN 1857 could be so *apropos* to the minute led one of our dramatic critics to think the piece had been tinkered.

This was the observation of Mr. Percy Hammond of the New York *Herald Tribune* after seeing Dion Boucicault's "The Streets of New York," revived by the New York Repertory Company.

"The deviations from Mr. Boucicault's sacred manuscript," he writes, "are subtle and timely, and they are rewarded with applause."

Here are the lines that might have made a movie producer ask for the lamented Boucicault's address:

"Wall Street is a perch on which a row of human vultures sit, whetting their beaks and ready to fight over the carcass of a dying enterprise.

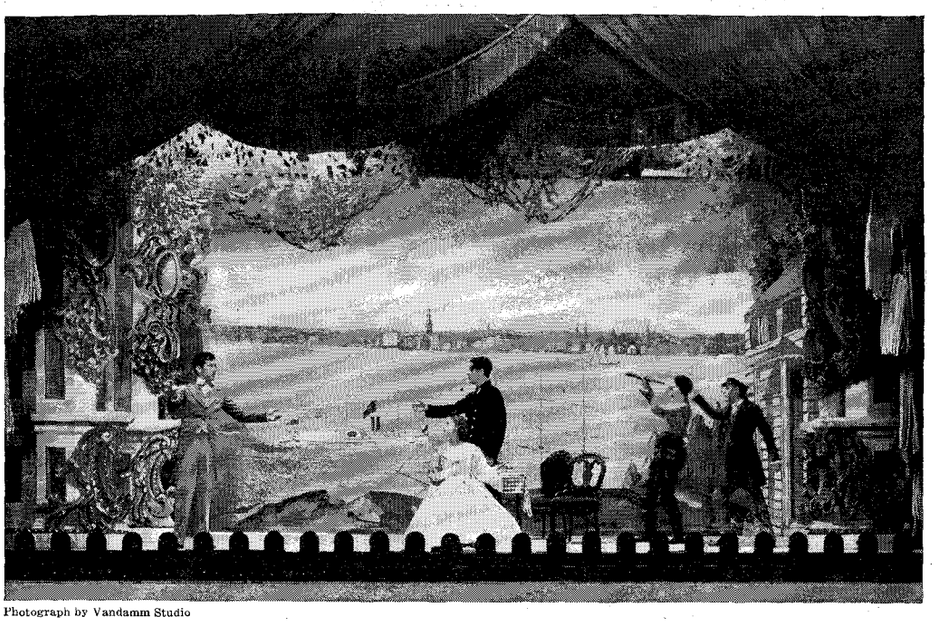
"Ha! If this panic do but last I shall double my riches!

"All my fortune, 100,000 dollars, the fruits of thirty years' hard toil—was invested in the United States Bank.

"A want of confidence pervades the community.

"Americans go to Europe, and that accounts for the drain of specie.

"I can not employ you, sir. Indeed, I think of reducing salaries; everybody is doing so."



Photograph by Vandamm Studio

Fire in New York Discovered From Brooklyn Heights

Scene in "The Streets of New York"; the actors from left to right: Rollo Peters, Dorothy Gish, Sam Wren, Mervin Williams.

Mr. Lawrence Langner, who organized the enterprise of the Repertory Company, spoils Mr. Hammond's point by sending him "a book of the play with every 'if' and 'but' in its proper place." He also adds in a letter:

"I have no moral scruples about touching up anybody's manuscript from Euripides to Mae West, but I do have moral scruples about accepting praise from you for something which I do not deserve. Mr. Boucicault, in dealing with the panics of 1837 and 1857, must have had a prophetic sense about what conditions would be in 1931."

THE play is delighting audiences, hilarious as well as thoughtful, at the Forty-Eighth Street Theater in New York, and lifts dramatic critics from the doldrums of weak plays in which they have to navigate.

John Mason Brown of the New York *Evening Post* reports that "the Depression . . . suffered a serious setback" on the evening the play was brought to the stage:

"And well it might have suffered, because here at last is the kind of legitimate entertainment which can be guaranteed to unwrinkle the most wrinkled of brows during these dark days.

"It is a comedy-melodrama of the wood-wing school of yester year, a thing of paper snow-storms and insidious asides, which boasts a heroine who is sweet innocence itself, a hero who exudes nobility, and a scowling villain whose every appearance is a cue for catcalls and for hisses.

"But in spite of the hooded footlights, the mock playbills, and the incidental music for which its production calls, it is at once the youngest and the oldest play in town.

"It is far funnier than 'Fashion' ever thought of being, and far better acted. It is much more amusing, too—and much more finished—than was that happily remembered production of 'After Dark' which put Hoboken on the theatrical map a few years back.

"Indeed it is the gayest, most light-handed and successful revival of its kind that New York has seen. But for all its good-natured spoofing of the past, it is not just an idle joke on grandma. Its panic-stricken chronicle of hard times and high finance is as timely as if it had been written yesterday."

THE company management had no need to print a forenote assuring its customers that no portrait of any living person is presented. But Mr. Brown assures all comers:

"You may recognize no modern bankers who correspond to *Gideon Bloodgood*, that merciless wretch who, when he is on the verge of ruin, robs a dying sea captain and his family of $100,000, and goes twenty years unpunished for his crime.

"You may have heard of no spoiled adventuresses who are as heartless as *Bloodgood's* wicked daughter, *Alida;* and know of no sweet young things whose eyes flutter floorwards as demurely as do *Lucy Fairweather's;* no titled weaklings with waxed mustachios like the *Duke of Calcavella;* no designing rogues like *Badger*, who suddenly reform to become policemen; and no young aristocrats who are exposed to poverty in the cruel way that *Mark Livingstone* is.

"Your ears may not be accustomed to such lines as 'Keep your gold! It would soil my poverty,' or, 'Now, Badger, do your worst! I am safe.'

"Your eyes may look without a glimmer of recognition upon backdrops showing the vestibule of the old Academy of Music, or the New York sky-line as it could be seen from Brooklyn Heights in 1857. Firemen in red shirts, policemen in great gray hats, ladies in hoopskirts, and gentlemen wearing stocks may not be every-day sights in your Manhattan.

"But before the greater part of 'The Streets of New York' you can not but feel at home, even when you are laughing at it for its quaintness.

"These ridiculous puppets who live through the panics of '37 and '57 may describe their poverty by saying they are 'broken,' where you might have said, 'broke.' But there are times when their plight, if not their speech, is too like our own to be funny."

IF any up-to-date theatergoer should be inclined to yawn over the prospect of some archeological burlesque, Mr. Brown furnishes further reassurances:

"What makes one able to forget the cruel reality that lurks behind much of this gloriously silly make-believe is the way in which it is played. Mr. Langner's actors are too wise to let any one know they think what they are up to is funny.

"They go about their comic business in a grandly serious way. They make their points, not only by doing the right thing in all earnestness, but by overdoing it just enough to make it ridiculous. Nearly all of them are excellent, and add much to the joys of a very enjoyable evening."

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A Defense of America's Machine Age

AT LAST WE HAVE IT—a book "To Counteract the Machine Age Blues and the Depression Dirge."

The prophets of doom have had their day and made the most of it. Since the war the world has been flooded with the literature of despair, and none would have it but that our fate was to be one with that of Nineveh and Tyre. We had become victims of our machines, beings without souls—robots, and there was no good in us.

But a plague on the calamity howlers and the counselors of despair. A defense and an interpretation of the Machine Age is undertaken by Robert Douglas Bowden in his book, "In Defense of To-morrow" (Macmillan). Dr. Bowden is head of the Department of Social Sciences of Youngstown College in Ohio. His effort has been awarded the John G. Agar Prize of $3,000 for the best book on the soul of America, in a contest sponsored by the National Arts Club.

In order to present his case for civilization to-day, Dr. Bowden first discusses the indictments brought against it. He quotes from such outstanding men as Count Keyserling, Oswald Spengler, Stuart Chase, Raymond Fosdick, Henry Seidel Canby, and Walter Lippmann.

For instance, Keyserling finds that in America the individual is ceasing to exist, that all development is moving in the direction of standardization, that manners, customs, intellectual interests and emotions are being reduced to a dead level of uniformity.

The Machine Liberates

Says Dr. Robert Douglas Bowden, who maintains that American civilization is not materialistic.

SPENGLER believes that a time may come when man, tiring of all the artificial life drawing its sustenance from mechanical power, will "blot the machine from his memory and his environment, and create about himself a wholly new environment, in which nothing of this devil's technique is left."

Canby thinks we are approaching a state of hysteria and panic in our attempt "to escape the deadly anonymity of modern life, and the prime cause is not the vanity of our writers but the craving—I had almost said terror—of the general man who feels his own personality sinking lower into a whirl of indistinguishable atoms to be lost in a mass of civilization."

What the critic forgets, Dr. Bowden points out, is that there is continuity in cultural change. "Instead of seeing life as rapidly unrolling film, with events and scenes as a link in the continuity of all progress, he sees only single slides of still life; unrelated scenes without order or sequence." But, Dr. Bowden insists:

"America can not be appraised in the light of a single culture-pattern. One sky-scraper, one book, one steel-mill, or one Teapot Dome scandal can not classify America.

"Plato and Aristotle thought in terms of ten thousand homogeneous Greek villagers; America must think in terms of one hundred twenty-five millions of people of every known race and creed and tradition, crossbred and inbred; influenced by totally strange environments and different climates from those which conditioned their youth.

"We have to deal with all grades of life from the frontier to the metropolis, from a crude world of country roads and country-town streets, peopled with farmers and tramps and struggling literary clubs; a world of hard-working women and hard-luck men, graft and high ideals, poverty and prosperity, to a world of crowded cities filled with dirty tenements and colossal buildings, of high art and squalid misery, of broad culture and envy and hate, of men who differ in sense of fact, in ideals, in the very groundwork of morals.

"Our problems are complicated by political groups which foster and factualize organized deception; where truth is poisoned at its source, and the brains of the shrewdest are subsidized to mislead and bewilder a people."

BUT this vast medley is a beginning, not an end. It is a new house setting itself in order.

The critics have cried out against standardization. But, says Dr. Bowden, "standardization is more truly a liberator than an agent of slavery. It relegates individual problems to the field of routine and leaves creative faculties for the larger problems of culture and growth." Regimentation has been a social factor in every civilization. "There are standard units of time, length, temperature; standard sizes for screws, bolts, nuts, legal documents, printed pages; standards for weights and measures, bricks, concrete blocks; standardized methods for erecting sky-scrapers, typewriters, bridges, flagpoles, gas-masks, airplanes, and cuff buttons. . . . Standards change, but standardization is ever present, whether it manifests itself in a uniform manner of making tomahawks by the aborigine or the making of a million pairs of shoes by a St. Louis factory."

Dr. Bowden has no fear that the machine will make a victim of its creator. Rather it is the implement with which he improves his lot and widens his field of endeavor.

"SCIENCE," says the writer, "is the basis of modern civilization because of its utter impartiality and because of its sense of kinship with a common humanity. It knows no class, caste, or race; is not fed by superstition nor puffed up by idolatry." And:

"Side by side with this amazing growth of science, which is also the basis of prosperity and world unification, has come a steady deepening of human sympathy, and the extension of it to all weak and suffering. Human life has been extended by more than a fourth, and one-third of all disease has been lifted from civilized peoples in a half-century.

"The seventeenth century, which saw modern science adolescent, ended judicial torture and religious barbarities for England. The eighteenth, which carried science further, saw France abandon torture, and England and France begin to free their slaves and protect their women and children by law. The nineteenth saw Japan in the Orient, touched by modernism and science, begin to discard the shackles of caste; saw the triumph of science further in the intellectual sphere, and humanized the law, and began the systematic raising of the poor, and the systematic national training of the young.

"Science, founding a firmer basis and stimulating motive for the cooperation of mankind, goes widening down the centuries, and sympathy and pity bind the courses together. This must be set down as a distinct cultural gain for the machine age."

WE are living in a world of change, of revolution, and, says Dr. Bowden, "American civilization may be assessed more properly in terms of promise and hope; in its reserve power and potentialities than in actual accomplishments." Looking at all the factors, Dr. Bowden finds promise for the future.

Americans, he says, are willing to admit that their civilization has much of standardization in it; every civilization has.

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"But we are not materialistic. Our great program of social amelioration is touching every phase of American life. We are not willing to allow any group of people to die wholesale by starvation because of tradition or trust in a magical formula; we don't purposely ignore the undue suffering of motherhood and the ruthless waste of babies because of dogma or creed; we are not content to see disease go unchecked; we are not content to allow great masses of people to remain in ignorance and economically submerged because of caste or class.

"Ours is a mechanistic age, and we are pleased that it is so, for the very fact gives a greater emphasis to the spiritual phase of life. It has speeded up the tempo of life; and has whetted our sense of direction. The very accomplishments of our mechanistic age have pricked imaginations to unbounded activity and diversity, and by just so much have enriched modern life beyond the most extravagant dreams of a century ago."

In politics and government, too, Dr. Bowden sees the dawning of a new era. "The individual voter is becoming more important, while the political boss is passing slowly over the Great Divide—and the demagog is following close behind the hearse as one of the chief mourners. The exploiter, the grafter, and the propagandist are lingering behind, but having an increasingly difficult time."

And the individualism to which America is committed, we are told, is the individualism of the many at the expense of none:

"Government must be so ordered that it shall be free at all times to regulate the industrial and financial power of the country to the end that the man with only one talent may increase his substance in the same proportion and with the same facility that is accorded a man with five talents. He must not be forced to bury his talent in the tortuous cycle of poverty, ignorance, and unremitting toil in order that a few five-talent men may increase their substance a thousandfold.

"The individual must not be crowded out of the race because of his stature, but in a free field he must be allowed to run his course faced by no unjust restraints, and at the end he must have his full share of life meted out to all who run, and in a just proportion to his contribution to the victory."

International Newsreel photograph

The Machine Kills

Maintains Count Herman Keyserling, who believes that the individual is ceasing to exist in American civilization.

"All the Law and the Prophets"

Sometimes religious differences fade in the light of common purpose.

This received a notable illustration in a good-will gathering of Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant leaders in Boston.

It "was sound to the core," observes *The Christian Register* (Unitarian), which gives us a brief summary of the sentiments voiced by these leaders:

"Says the first, Rt. Rev. Mgr. Michael Splaine, D.D., representing Cardinal O'Connell: 'When we know one another and realize that we are all made from the same common clay and have the same joys and sorrows, misunderstandings cease to exist. . . . The world is to-day waiting for the new surprize of brotherly love. If we love each other, we shall be fulfilling the great commandment of God.'

"Says the second, Dr. H. H. Saunderson, Unitarian: 'The world has never yet produced men like the Hebrew prophets. Their light continues to shine down through the ages. We have all the same common source of religion. . . . Religion is the light of the eternal God within the souls of men. . . . Unite, and may God's blessing be on you all.'

"Says the third, Rabbi Harry Levi: 'Let us come close to each other and not be ashamed of our differences. God is satisfied with differences, so may we be. We are here to-night to learn to respect each other because of our differences. I am afraid of no good Catholic or Protestant. . . . We must love our neighbors as ourselves.'"

A Russian Mirror for Us

The proverb of the beam and the mote is not unknown in Soviet Russia.

Point out to Russians some of the weaknesses and evils of their new system of government, and they may reply that we have something like forced labor, too; that our marriage and divorce laws are pretty confused and confusing, that we condone racial discrimination, that we have some poverty and hunger, and that we, too, started with a revolution.

It is a case of the pot calling the kettle black, which doesn't lead, perhaps, to reform, but helps us to see ourselves as others see us, and to that extent, at least, may be of some benefit.

The mirror was held up to Dr. Dan B. Brummitt, writer and editor of *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist), who has been on a tour of Russia. He has been writing a series of articles for the Methodist press on his observations in the land of Lenin. His views do not coincide with those of George Bernard Shaw, who visited Russia for a few days with Lady Astor and others, and rid himself of a few characteristic Shavian rhapsodies on the Soviet system, and then went back to the safety of capitalistic England when a pound was still a pound and handsome royalties were coming in with punctual regularity.

Dr. Brummitt, on the other hand, did some listening.

"Some of us who talked to Russians in their own country this summer," he writes in the Nashville *Christian Advocate*, "were rather keen about forced labor, and ever reluctant labor."

The Russians agreed that they have "some forced labor" among political prisoners, and said, "you're another."

"And as to convict labor, they knew about American prison conditions. In fact, a pretty full report of the Wickersham Commission's findings was circulating in Moscow in the very week I was there.

"We said, 'You are making some big blunders in your great new industrial projects—plants that have no raw materials, factories built in the wrong places and of defective materials, houses of crumbling stucco, and tractors that won't work.'

"And they said, 'So we are. It's partly our hurry, partly our ignorance, partly the mulishness of some officials. We are in a revolution, which is a sort of war. Do you remember what happened when you were at war, from your hurry, and ignorance, and bureaucracy? Ships that never carried cargoes, airplanes that never flew, factories that produced nothing, and purchasing agents who bought impossible stuff by the thousand tons? And surely you haven't forgot Muscle Shoals.'"

Dr. Brummitt commented on the easy divorce laws. Divorce in Russia is just a matter of filling out a blank, unless there are children, but when Dr. Brummitt mentioned this, his Russian friend said:

"You see, we don't think of marriage as a sacrament; only as an arrangement. When it ceases to be satisfactory, we allow it to be discontinued—and everywhere on the same terms.

"You Americans are different. You think marriage is sacred. Yet you must have at least twenty-five different ideas about divorce, and I have heard that some of your States bid against each other for the trade of people who want easy divorces. You make it easy, but expensive; we make it easy and cheap."

Talk turned to the fixing of prices by the Government, and the Russian said: "Well, it is not unlike your tariff, which

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permits the manufacturers to sell to your own people at higher prices than they sell to us. And you have a good many prices controlled in other ways, only some people can beat the game and others can't. We have the same idea."

The visitors were much interested in the collectivization of the farms, which seemed cruel and unjust to them. But there was a Russian who knew about American tenant farmers, and he said:

"I think I could find some form of enforced collectivizing in your cotton States and tobacco sections and your Mississippi Valley; only it is done without a plan, by men who are seeking only their own profit, or the safeguarding of their investments.

"We do it uniformly, as fast as we can get to it, for the advantage of the whole people. Anyway, you know as well as we do that agriculture must be modernized, mechanized, and industrialized."

WHEN it came to talk of propaganda and class war and small wages, Dr. Brummitt found that his Russian friends know of certain sorts of propaganda here, of our lynchings and discrimination against Orientals and of the incomes of miners in West Virginia and Kentucky and of our forced idleness.

All this "you're another" method is unprofitable, agrees Dr. Brummitt, and he concludes:

"Every system has its abuses, and just now both the Russian system and our own are peculiarly vulnerable.

"The best system that could be devised must work badly when it is operated by selfish, bigoted, or ignorant men. Russia has plenty of ignorance, and America has no lack of selfishness. As to bigotry, who shall cast the first stone?

"The question whose answer I am seeking is this: 'How shall two great social ideals live together in the same world; the idea of a strong and equitable government, of which Russia dreams; and the idea of the individual's freedom to work out his own destiny, which America cherishes?'

"I wish you'd tell me."

Beyond the Sun

By Barbara Young

BEHOLD this vast incalculable ray,
Brighter than stars, more luminous than suns,
More distant than all space beyond all space
In its beginning, if indeed there be
Birth or beginning to that principle
Man's mind hath never conjured, nay, nor will,
Perchance, with all his weighty conjuring
This side the glimmering secretive Veil.

Behold this ray, ineffable, informed
Beyond the sun, beyond these measurements
Of skies and firmaments and fashioned voids;
This uncreated, all-creating volt,
This unthought word, this might without a name,
That shook Old Chaos into rhyme and rhythm,
No single atom looted or laid waste
Unto this hour.

What hath God wrought, indeed—
Himself, and light and law and life and love,
These from the mist that moves beyond the sun.

—*The Times, New York.*

Bible Reading in the Schools

WHETHER the Bible shall be read in the public schools is for the several States to decide.

The Supreme Court of the United States recently declined to act in an appeal from the State of Washington in which the question was at issue, its refusal, it is stated, being in line with the attitude previously maintained. The situation, therefore, remains as it was, each State reserving to itself the right to deal as it sees fit with such questions as Bible reading and instruction in the public schools.

As the Asheville *Citizen* points out:

"In eleven States Bible reading in public schools is expressly required; in five States it is specifically permitted; in twenty other States it is construed as lawful; in twelve States it has been stopt for one reason or another, altho no State has expressly and by law prohibited its reading in the public schools.

"However, the Supreme Courts of four States have decided that such reading is in conflict with the constitutions of those States. Idaho, Louisiana, South Dakota, and Wisconsin are the States in which the Supreme Courts have so acted.

"On the other hand, *The United States Daily* reports that 'no law requiring Bible reading in public schools has ever been held unconstitutional by the courts.' In short, this is a matter which each State does as its people please.

"The Washington case was the first attempt to invoke the Federal Constitution to compel Bible reading, but there have been numerous efforts to prevent the Bible from being read in the public schools. They have failed just as the present appeal failed and on the same ground."

Other Augean Stables

TWENTY THOROUGHBRED RACE-HORSES attended a banquet recently given to a racing man in New York City. The most celebrated horse there stood in the spotlight, held by his equally celebrated owner. Leaders in the city's life were present, and others nationally known sent their regrets.

A friend of the editor of *The Christian Leader* (Universalist) was much disturbed by the event. He likened the affair to some of the things that went on in ancient Rome before her fall. So he wrote to his editor friend and suggested an editorial attacking the men who gave the banquet.

But the editor did not become very excited over the extravagant display, tho he agrees that "there is a lot of twaddle written about two-hundred-thousand-dollar weddings or banquets making business."

INSTEAD, he prepared a list of things he would rather single out for attack first. Many, of course, will disagree with him on some of the things recorded.

But it is an interesting list:

"The reception which Europe gave to Mayor Walker as a representative American.

"The secret graft and the corruption of judges in the city of New York.

"Our long delay in adhering to the World Court.

"The attitude of many whites and some Negroes to the Negro race.

"The tabloid press; the sex movies; the godless churches.

"Drunken legionnaires who characterize Professor Macintosh as an undesirable American.

"One-hundred-per-cent. Americans who patronize bootleggers.

"Government by State troopers and mine police in many industrial districts.

"College boards who dismiss professors and lie about the reason.

"Sons of immigrants who talk about sheenies and wops.

"Radicals who see nothing good in America, and mossbacks who see nothing good elsewhere.

"The cry of overproduction in a world where double consumption is called for.

"Six or eight millions out of work, with the work of the country not half begun.

"Money madness, social snobbery, intellectual snobbery, moral hypocrisy."

The editor says he could make quite a list if he really set himself about it. But he explains that his is a more constructive job:

"Our way, however, is not the way of the denouncer. There are so many more competent to denounce. There are so many more busy at the job.

"Our way is to point out the noble things happening, and to describe the good people at work."

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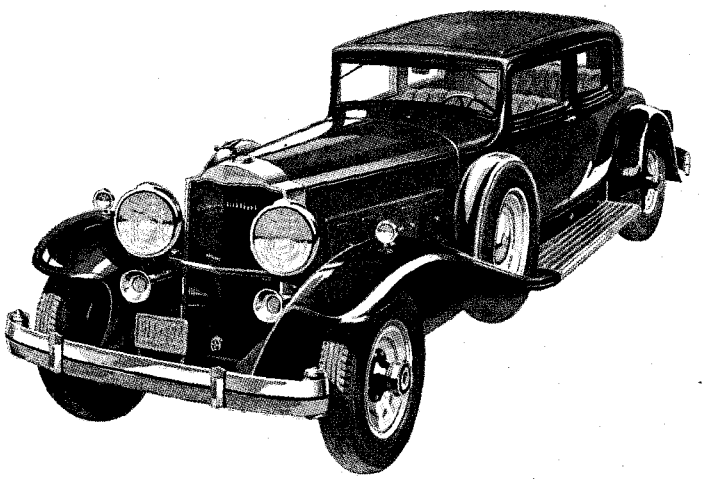
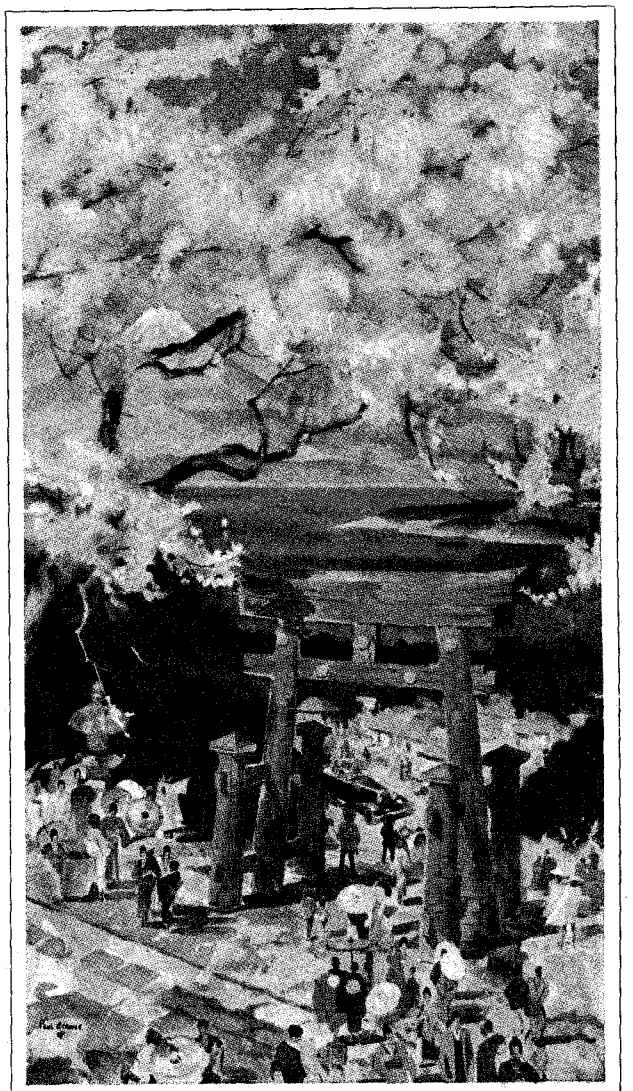


Packard

WORLD SUPREMACY



Royalty everywhere still demands and can afford the best and finest the world offers. The Japanese Imperial Household owns ten Packards

Packard is the world's favored fine car—a fact proved by registration figures in every country where such records are kept. And now the new Continental Series Packards are still further impressing this world supremacy. Never in history have Packard dealers, both abroad and at home, made so many convincing demonstrations to those who know and appreciate the best the world affords. ' ' ' If you have not driven a new Packard Eight or a Packard Eight De Luxe—if you have not ridden in one as a passenger—you, too, should ask your Packard dealer for a trial trip. You will find that the Packard is literally the last word in luxurious transportation.

The speed of the new Packard cars will deceive you. You will frequently find yourself traveling from ten to fifteen miles an hour faster than you think. This is due to many things—the quieter, more powerful straight-eight engine now "floated" on rubber, the new insulation of the body against squeaks and outside noise, and, among the most important causes, Packard's new and exclusive feature—*Ride Control*. ' ' ' Packard *Ride Control* permits you to adjust the hydraulic shock absorbers from the dash to meet changing conditions of road, speed and load—to compensate for the slower flow of oil in cold weather. It assures you a ride of restful comfort at whatever speed you travel.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

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Formidable New Antiaircraft Guns

POPULAR DISTRUST of antiaircraft guns is an error. They are far from worthless.

So declares Maj. G. M. Barnes, chief of the Design Section at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts.

Even during the late war, when efficiency was far below what it is now, one-fifth of all the enemy aircraft destroyed were accounted for by gun-fire.

Improved theory and more efficient guns have now made antiaircraft attack very formidable, Major Barnes tells us. He writes in *Army Ordnance* (Washington):

"Previous to the introduction of the airplane as a military weapon, naval vessels were the only fast-moving targets which land artillerymen had been called upon to combat.

"The airplane came quickly into prominence as a military weapon in 1914, and steadily became increasingly effective as the war progressed. At first it passed over enemy lines with impunity as far as the artilleryman was concerned. Strenuous efforts were made to find a system of artillery which could place a destructive fire upon this new elusive enemy.

"While these efforts resulted in considerable success, and while one-fifth of all enemy aircraft destroyed during the World War were accounted for by gun-fire, it was evident that radical changes and improvements would be necessary before the full effectiveness of the gun could be achieved.

"At first, many authorities were of the opinion that the best results could be obtained by putting up a barrage of bursting shells through which the enemy aircraft would be required to fly. The system had many advocates and was put into use in this country and abroad.

"It has since been shown mathematically and by field-firing tests that such a system is entirely impractical.

"Opposed to this barrage system is the new antiaircraft system of fire in which each shot is accurately aimed at a predetermined position in the heavens, and yet the fire is continuous.

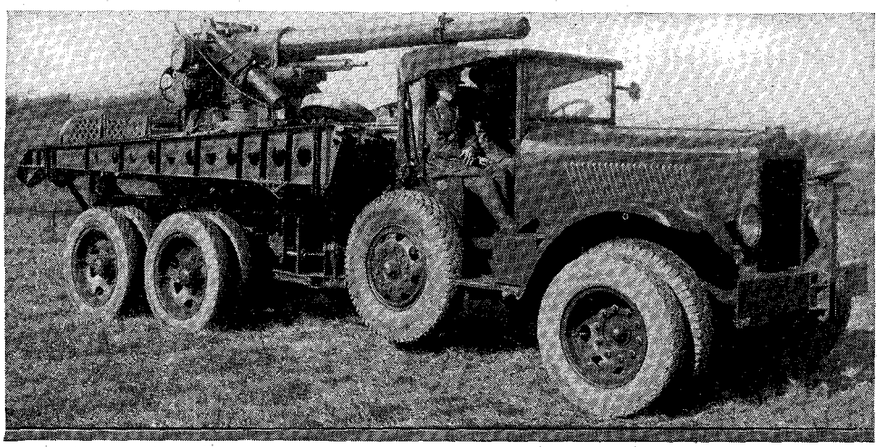
"Every shot is fired with the gun laid in accordance with the most accurate data which can be delivered to it by mathematically correct instruments.

"As the airplane is moving at a high rate of speed through three-dimensional space, electrical transmission of the calculated data from the fire-control director to the guns is a matter of necessity.

"Aircraft thus brought about the development of a complicated but mathematically correct system of fire control for guns necessitating the building of the most intricate computing means and electrical devices, requiring the use of the latest achievements of the electrical age.

"Actual tests over a five-year period simulating war conditions have conclusively demonstrated the practicability of the new system, and as far as is known there is nothing but enthusiasm for it throughout the service, and no thought of returning to the old order.

"The new system of fire was first successfully applied to guns mounted on carriages securely bolted to concrete foundations which had been accurately leveled. Many observers were skeptical as to whether similar effectiveness of gun-fire was possible against airplanes if a mobile gun were employed which could not be anchored to a concrete block. It is a fact that no such gun carriage existed prior to 1925 and the mobile antiaircraft carriages, which were then on hand, jumped sufficiently at each shot to preclude the use of any such system."



Illustrations by courtesy of *Army Ordnance* (Washington, D. C.)

Travels 50 Miles an Hour and Hits an Airplane Target in 12 Shots

Our new antiaircraft gun and its carriage.

It was therefore necessary to evolve a new type of carriage, which when placed in the firing position, altho not anchored, would remain stationary when the gun was fired rapidly at various angles. An antiaircraft carriage which fulfils these requirements has been under almost continuous intensive firing tests since the first carriage was completed in 1926. We read:

"The unit is so constructed that it can travel at high speeds over roads and across country. This is possible through the use of antifriction bearings at the wheel hubs, balloon tires, and spring suspension. The carriage can be emplaced in the firing position on the ground with a minimum of ground preparation, and in a remarkably short time. When in the firing position the carriage remains so stable, when the gun is fired, that the orientation of the latter is not disturbed.

"One should think of this unit as a huge theodolite capable of measuring angles of direction and elevation with great accuracy.

"It may be, therefore, somewhat disturbing to see another antiaircraft unit put forward so soon as a candidate for standardization. This, however, is not as serious as it first seems, since the design is based upon the same gun, and many of the same principal parts are used. Production would be, in fact, simplified by the introduction of the new weapon.

"In designing this new unit the principal thought in mind was to increase mobility still further, and to decrease the time required to emplace the mount without decreasing stability or materially interfering with the extremely high rate of fire. Preliminary trial would indicate that the above advantages have been realized.

"The gun carriage of new construction is mounted directly upon the chassis of a powerful six-wheeled truck, which could be produced by at least a dozen manufacturers in this country. The proper commercial standard units have been combined with a powerful engine having a rating greater than would normally be required for a commercial truck.

"This self-contained gun unit is capable of traveling at a speed of 50 miles per hour on level roads. Some officers have called attention to the fact that such speeds are unnecessary for a mount of this character. However, power is essential to give the vehicle cross-country mobility and the ability to cross deep sand and mud.

"There are dual balloon tires on all wheels including the front ones. These dual tires present a very large flotation surface to the ground, and insure cross-country mobility.

"The truck mount can be quickly emplaced with practically no ground preparation and still furnish a completely stable platform for the gun. Preliminary tests would indicate that this unit can be placed in the firing position upon arrival at a firing point in about one-half the time now required for emplacing the 3-inch trailer mount. The same saving in time is made when preparing to leave the firing position.

"There are periods in the fall and spring when the ground is water soaked, soft and mushy. During such times any wheeled truck can be easily mired off the hard roads. For many years the only automotive vehicle which could meet such a situation was the caterpillar tractor.

"The caterpillar tractor, while meeting all requirements as far as operation in mud is concerned, is very unsatisfactory,

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due to its low speed and short mileage life for operation on ordinary soil or on roads.

"The requirements for mobility in mud can be met with a commercial six-wheeled truck equipped with a suitable removable track.

"The steel track is remarkably light, weighing about 200 pounds per side. It can be applied or removed by trained personnel in about five minutes.

"When not in use these tracks are carried upon the truck in a space provided therefor. This truck mount with tracks has crossed swamps where one of the very latest type of high-speed tanks became mired.

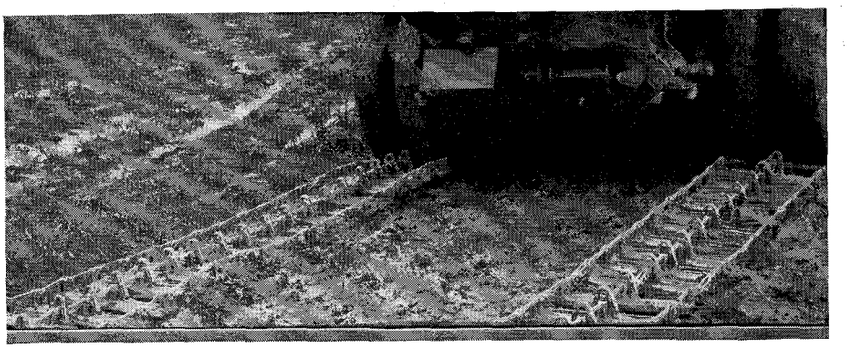
"Only limited firing tests have been conducted to date with this unit, which will be more extensively tested by the Coast Artillery Corps during the coming fall.

"The writer, however, witnessed the first trials in which the gun was fired at sleeve targets towed by airplanes. With a trained gun crew which had had about an hour's drill on this carriage, the unit was put into action with the towed sleeve target at an altitude of some 13,000 feet.

"Using only one gun and the newest type of fire control, the target was shot down in about twelve rounds.

"Another target was put up at about the same altitude, and this target was also promptly brought down in some sixteen rounds.

"The officers and men operating the unit agreed that it possest excellent stability. It is a weapon of high-road and cross-country mobility, of accurate and destructive fire against ground and aerial targets."



The Gun Will Cross a Swamp on This Steel Track

The track can be put down and picked up by the crew in about five minutes.

The Train-Dispatcher's Dancing Eye

TRAIN-DISPATCHERS HAVE DEVELOPED a new disease—a disorder of the eyeball muscles, we are told by Dr. W. A. Evans in the Chicago *Tribune*.

This malady, he asserts, comes as near being "goo-goo" eyes as is possible for train-dispatchers. The eyes move something like the tremble in palsy, and the ailment belongs to the class of diseases known as "nystagmus." Dr. Evans goes on:

"There are six muscles which move the eyeballs in different directions. If these are working perfectly, the eyeballs are held steadily in the direction of vision.

"If the muscles are out of balance, an eyeball may 'cross' or turn outward or up and down. In nystagmus there is a certain, almost constant jerking movement of the eyeballs.

"The best-known form is miner's nystagmus. This develops in miners, and especially in coal-miners, as the result of working in cramped positions and by poor, flickering light, long hours through long years.

"Train-dispatchers have charge of the movement of trains. They handle about two messages a minute to and from trains.

"A conductor reports where his train is, the dispatcher receives the report, decides what the train is to do, gives his order to the conductor, and enters the information on the work sheet which lies before him, all within thirty seconds. The sheet is ruled into small squares. He must be constantly moving this sheet, finding the appropriate squares, and making entries.

"His eyeball muscles get tired. In the course of time they develop the eye dance that is known as train dispatcher's nystagmus.

"Dr. C. P. McCord, who conducted an investigation, found that about two-thirds of train dispatchers on heavy 'tricks' have it. Unlike miner's nystagmus, the eyes roll only to the sides. They never dance up and down or on a slant. Again, unlike miner's nystagmus, the condition is liable to develop after a year or two of hard work.

"The disorder in miners comes only after some twenty years of labor. Still unlike miner's nystagmus, this trouble is not very grave. A reasonably good rest should cure a given case.

"Train-dispatchers are also somewhat deaf in the left ear, as a rule. This results from the noisy conditions under which they work, aided somewhat by the steady wearing of an ear-piece. However, no relation between the ear trouble and the eye disorder has been proved."

The Airplane Germ Peril

OUR QUARANTINE REGULATIONS, framed for travel by steamer, seem likely to fail when applied to the enormously swifter travel by air.

A writer in *The Lancet* (London) credits the United States with the most complete regulations to date, but he believes that our whole protective system will have to be internationally overhauled if we are to be safe from the germ that travels on the wings—not of the wind, but of the airplane.

The introduction of air travel, both passenger and commercial, has brought with it, he says, an entirely new series of sanitary problems. He explains:

"The rules which govern seaports satisfactorily can no longer protect a country from epidemic disease when a journey that used to take four or five weeks can be made in a few days. Insects that would soon have died on a ship can be brought living by airplane, and passengers incubating almost any disease can be landed.

"A paper on this subject was read by Dr. A. Massey before the British Medical Association. In the subsequent discussion, Sir Malcolm Watson declared that the biggest sanitary problem of the world at this moment was the possibility, entirely the result of air travel, that the yellow-fever mosquito would be carried across Africa to the east coast, and thence to Asia. He envisaged a complete collapse of our civilization if this should come to pass.

"Col. S. P. James has recently strest the need for prophylactic rules. The Office International d'Hygiène Publique is considering the whole problem, and has already drawn up a provisional air convention; perhaps the most complete regulations enforced in any country at the present moment are the United States immigration laws and rules of January 1, 1930."

THE pressing factor in an airport, the author points out, is the saving of time; passengers have come by air because they are in a hurry, and any attempt to detain them would dislocate traffic arrangements and annoy everybody. Filing past a medical officer is not an effective method of detecting the early stages of communicable illness. For a thorough medical inspection a whole-time medical officer is essential, yet the work—with the uncertainty of times of arrival, the small number of passengers on any one machine, and the long periods of idleness—would not be likely to attract the services of a keen and competent man. He goes on:

"Dr. Oscar Holden, the medical officer of health for Croydon, discusses these difficulties in a recent article, and suggests that the best way of meeting them is to insist on reliable medical certificates of physical fitness at the port of embarkation, and on the recognition of certain specified aerodromes in each country as 'customs aerodromes,' having attached to them a medical officer and bacteriological and isolation facilities.

"Airplanes should carry clearance certificates, especially when coming from scheduled areas, showing that they have been inspected and fumigated for vermin and disease-carrying insects. These three proposals were also put forward by Dr. Massey, who made the further suggestion that stringent international rules should prohibit the voidance of refuse from aircraft over land."

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Noisy Ambulances

IF ANY VEHICLE SHOULD PROCEED SMOOTHLY and with a minimum of noise it should surely be an ambulance.

Yet we are assured by Dr. Charles H. Young, director of the Mountainside Hospital of Montclair, New Jersey, that many, perhaps most, ambulances are speeding, jumping, bell-clanging nuisances, and the patient inside is scarcely benefited.

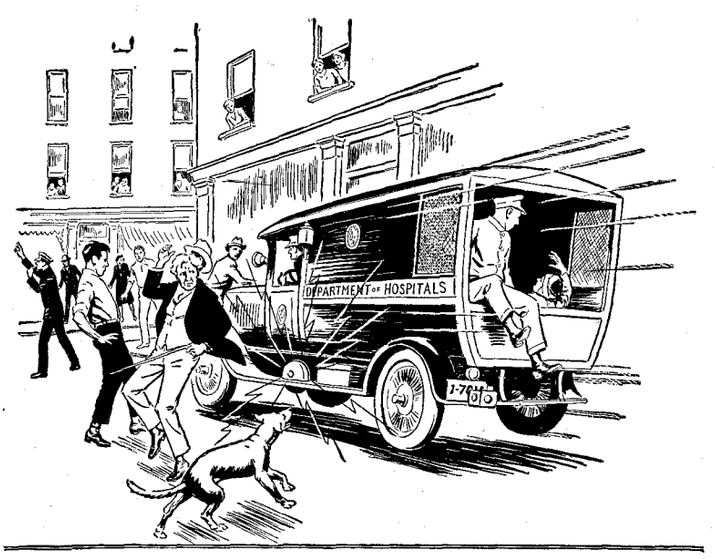
His own ambulances have no bells, Dr. Young assures us; the driver keeps within thirty-five miles an hour, and proceeds quietly. Dr. Young thus writes to the New York *Times:*

"An experience of over twenty-five years behind a hospital superintendent's desk emboldens me to comment upon the recent campaign of the public press against excessive speed and raucous noise.

"Speed and clamor in ambulance transportation of invalids is wholly and criminally evil, unless we value the thrill it gives to morons on the public street, the feeling of bombastic importance it affords the ambulance surgeon, or the sense of heroic skill the driver hopes he imparts to observers.

"It agitates the patient, it grates on his nerves, it puts him in a state of anxiety and dread, it does nothing to mitigate his suffering, hasten his recovery, or increase his chances for life.

"The ambulance surgeon has all necessary apparatus and instruments for first aid, can do everything needful for the patient before placing him in the car, and while en route. If he possesses common sense, medical judgment, and decent human instincts, he will transport the patient comfortably, quietly, safely, at moderate speed.



Not the Best Thing in the World for a Sick Man

"He will ignore the public clamor for the following of blind tradition, for tradition alone is responsible for the spectacular and cacophonic rush of the ambulance. That is, he will do these things if he is allowed; but the surgeon often has no control, the driver no choice. The control rests with the hospital board of trustees or the private owner, and often their better sense is overcome by the thought of the advertising value of a rushing car with a name conspicuously displayed.

"Often, also, their minds do not function, but accept the old tradition that the welfare of the patient demands all possible speed in getting him to the magic atmosphere of the hospital. Instead of harming a sick person, often a long ambulance ride in the open air revives and benefits. Temperatures are often lower when arriving at the hospital than when taken from the home."

THUS, we see, there may be positive benefits in moderation in ambulance riding. And then we add to the benefits to the patient listed by Dr. Young the benefits to others. Pursuing the doctor's interesting argument, we are reminded that:

"In the city of New York and in other cities hospital records reveal a sad list of death to patients, doctors, drivers, pedestrians, and motorists by accidents from speeding ambulances, but there is no record of life being saved by speed and noise.

"The ambulance of the hospital where I am now director has no bell; the driver knows his job is finished if he goes more than thirty-five miles an hour, or if he honks his horn more than is absolutely necessary.

"He is told that the ambulance has no legal rights over any other vehicle, and that his employer, the hospital, will in no way assist him if he violates police rules and traffic regulations. He, solely, is responsible for the carrying out of these rules and will accept no orders or suggestion to the contrary from any one on the ambulance, including the surgeon.

"If hospital authorities and private owners fail to control this inexcusable and dangerous practise, the police can and should."

Buses on Rails in France

PUT THE BUSES ON THE RAILWAY lines and you will solve two problems—that of the overcrowded road and that of the local railway lines now worked at a loss.

This is the view taken in France by all railway engineers as the result of tests of a new motor-rail coach which, running on pneumatic tires and hauled by either an electric motor or by an ordinary gasoline motor, has proved its practical use. We quote Harold G. Cardozo, writing in the London *Daily Mail* (Continental edition):

"'This is not an innovation but a revolution,' says M. Dautry, the director of the French State railways.

"In France—and the same thing happens in England—there are hundreds of miles of local lines, loop lines, connecting junctions, and short terminus lines which have never paid. The lines are there, single or often double tracks, but the passenger traffic does not pay for the number of trains which the railway company is forced to keep running.

"There are an engine and a first-class coach, a second and a third class, and in all perhaps a score of passengers. Three or four times daily this huge length of almost empty carriages is hauled backward and forward, at an absurdly slow pace, across miles of track. Is it any wonder that in France, at least, there is a huge deficit on the railways, and that in England profits should be so small?

"And now petrol and the pneumatic tire have come to the aid of the railways. Take an ordinary type of motor-coach carriage, place it on a chassis with wheels adapted to the railway line and you get comfort, speed, and economy.

"In France the average weight of a local train, complete with its engine and with a passenger-carrying capacity of 108, amounts to 120 tons. There is, in other words, over one ton of train deadweight to be hauled for every passenger when the train is full. When it is only one-third full, as happens so often, the train deadweight per passenger is as much as three tons."

MR. CARDOZO lists many virtues inherent in the bus on rails. This type of carrier, for example, has less deadweight per passenger.

It makes possible greater elasticity in the system.

The tapping of new territory is made available.

Mr. Cardozo elaborates these points thus:

"With the new type of motor-coach driven along the same rails, but with pneumatic tires, the deadweight per passenger is only 385 pounds at full carrying capacity. These motor-rail coaches can actually be built so as to be lighter than motor-omnibuses, because running on the dead level of steel rails they have to withstand fewer shocks.

"One motor-coach carrying twenty-four to thirty passengers would be sufficient in hundreds of cases to replace a local train, but the elasticity of the system lies in the fact that as there is no locomotive with tender, an extra motor-coach can be got ready at any moment with the least possible delay to deal with a sudden increase in traffic.

"The motor-coach gets up speed and stops more quickly than does a train, and recent full-service tests have shown that it can run just as fast.

"It is the new motor-coach on rails which can open up the sleepy country districts and save the railway companies hundreds of thousands of pounds a year.

"All the French railway companies are preparing to instal this new system, and within a few years there will be hardly a steam locomotive left, except on main lines and, of course, for the hauling of heavy goods traffic. This is, indeed, a revolution and not an innovation."

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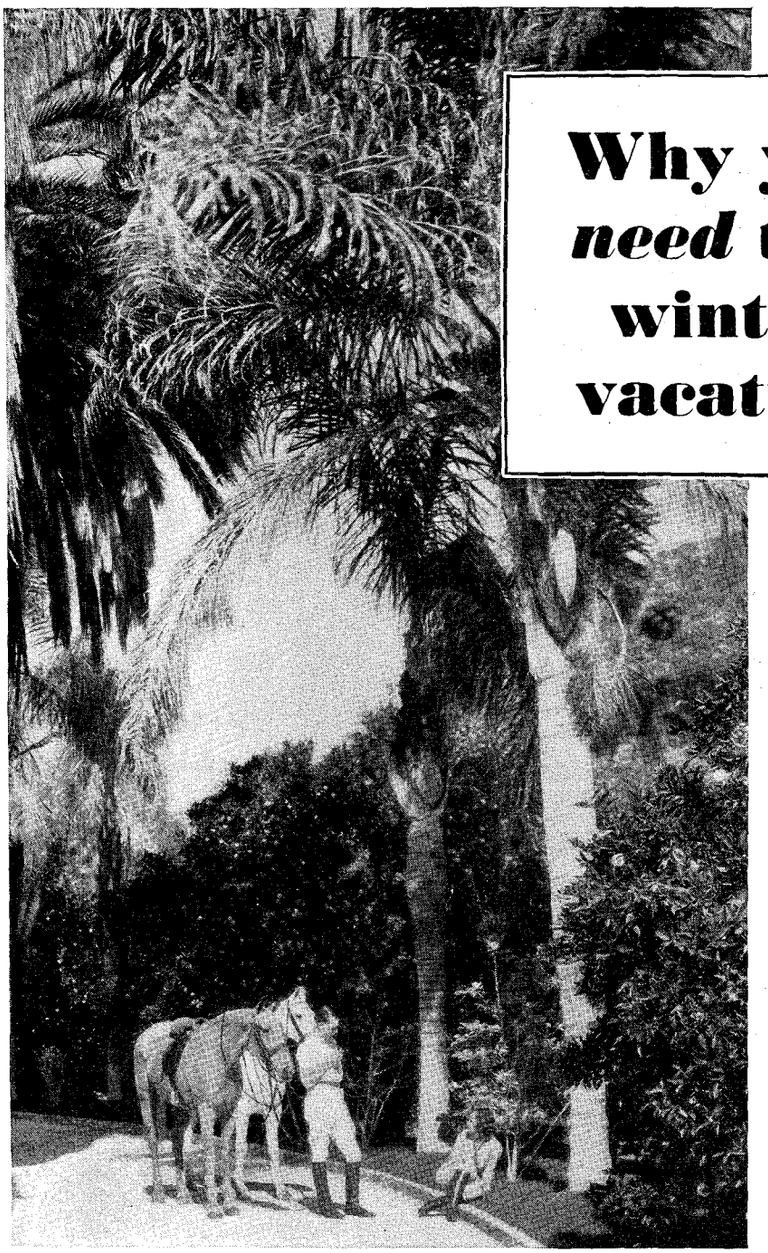

Nothing to do but have a good time in the sunshine

Why you *need* this winter vacation

IT'S a year for hard work, yes. But don't let that mean nerves strained too tight, energy sapped and health threatened. Have some fun as you go along. After all, what's life for, if not for *living*?

Besides, a winter vacation is *good business*. Southern California's sunshine can redouble your vigor, courage and new ideas...send you back really fit for the fray! Nowhere else so *many* stimulating ways to play:

More here to enjoy

In this land of contrasts, you can bask on a sun-drenched beach in the morning, climb a forested mountain peak in the afternoon and dine at a smart hotel or sample Hollywood's gay night life the same evening.

You can sail blue waters to gay pleasure-islands. Pitch a golf ball to an ocean-bordered green. Explore the dim corridors of century-old Spanish Missions. Canter out across the desert mesas. Ride palm-lined boulevards through fragrant orange groves and gardens. Visit great harbors where strange ships lie at anchor. Let each day renew health and enthusiasm, in this land of infinite variety!

Places like Pasadena, Long Beach and Santa Monica you'll come back to again and again...Beverly Hills, too, and Pomona and Glendale...Old Mexico closeby...and big, hospitable Los Angeles, center of this whole vacation area. They're all only 2½ days from most of America.

Come to Southern California for a glorious vacation. Advise anyone not to come seeking employment lest he be disappointed, but for the tourist the attractions are unlimited.

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In this year 'round vacationland you escape the "peak prices" necessary in short-season resorts. In fact, costs while here need be no more than at home. We prove these statements in a remarkable new book which the coupon below brings you free.

It outlines, day by day, a winter (and also a summer) visit to Southern California, including nearly 100 interesting gravure photographs, map, information about routes, itemized daily cost figures, etc.... perhaps the most complete vacation book ever published. Send the coupon for your free copy. Start planning now!

(If you wish *another* beautiful book, "Southern California through the Camera," include 4 cents in stamps to cover mailing cost.)

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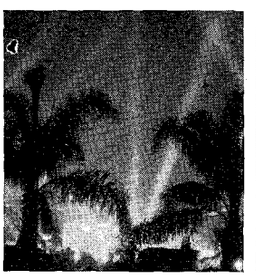
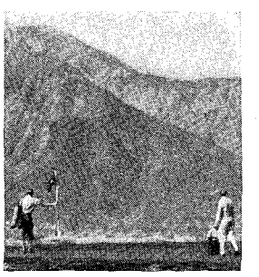
Before you plan *any* vacation let us send you this remarkable FREE BOOK

The atmosphere of Old Spain



Gay night life . . . Hollywood



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The New Buick introduces

Greatest Achievement since the Self-Starter

$50,000 IN AWARDS
for the best answers to this question:

"Why does the new Buick Eight, at its new low prices, again confirm the Buick pledge: When better automobiles are built, Buick will build them."

First Prize, $25,000

Second Prize, $10,000 Third Prize, $5,000

Forty-six other prizes ranging from $1500 to $100. Contest starts Saturday, Nov. 14th. Ends Midnight, Monday, Dec. 14th. See your Buick Dealer for literature containing full information on the new Buick Eight as well as complete rules of the contest—Saturday, Nov. 14th.

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Saturday, November 14th . . .

THE NEW BUICK EIGHT

Four Brilliant New Eights (26 models) at new low prices . . . Newly-Styled, Newly-Beautified Bodies by Fisher . . . THE WIZARD CONTROL, resulting from New Automatic Clutch, New Free Wheeling and New Silent-Second Syncro-Mesh Transmission . . . New Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine (High Compression optional without extra cost) . . . New Ride Regulator . . . plus many other important improvements.

THE YEAR 1931-32 is destined to be the most significant in Buick's twenty-eight year history of building outstandingly better automobiles and giving outstandingly greater value.

For the new Buick Eight—successor to the fine Buick which has won *four to one sales leadership over all Eights* in its price range—marks by far the widest advance Buick has ever achieved in beauty, luxury and performance during a single year.

All of the skill and experience of Buick and General Motors, all of their combined resources, have been mobilized to increase still further Buick leadership.

The Wizard Control—
Major Automotive Development for 1932

The outstanding feature of the new creations is an entirely new system of car operation and management—*Wizard Control.* The new Buicks not only have Conventional Drive. . . . They not only have new and advanced Free Wheeling. . . . They not only have new Silent-Second Syncro-Mesh Transmission. . . . They have still another vitally important engineering development—the Automatic Clutch—making possible smooth shifting of *all* gears without use of the clutch pedal, as well as instantaneous change from Free Wheeling to Conventional Drive or vice versa at the driver's will.

This remarkable new Wizard Control, embodying principles never before employed in automotive engineering, brings entirely new comfort—new convenience—new pleasure and exhilaration to motoring.

And yet, important as is this new system of control, it forms but one of many vital advancements in this finest of all Buick creations.

New Beauty—New Performance Leadership
New Comfort and Convenience

A still longer wheelbase; newly-styled Bodies by Fisher achieving an entirely new effect of length, lowness, luxury; a fleet, slim front featuring newly-designed radiator, lamps, fender and hood doors—all combine to lend surpassing smartness and modernity of appearance.

An even greater Buick Valve-in-Head Straight Eight Engine—with optional high compression head, improved fuel system and improved engine oil temperature regulator—places this new Buick still farther ahead of any car at or near its price in fleet, virile performance.

New Ride Regulator, permitting such *precise* adjustment of shock absorbers that you virtually design your springs as you ride! (Available on models 32-56 and 32-57 at extra cost.) A new, more artistic instrument board with complete visibility for all instruments and an attractive built-in convenience compartment! New electric gas gauge; new vacuum pump assuring positive windshield wiper action at all engine speeds; new and improved starting and cooling! These are but a few of many other improvements in a Buick which provides the new maximum of comfort and convenience as well as beauty and performance.

See these great new Eights at your Buick Dealer's—*Saturday, November 14th!*

The OUTSTANDING BUICK OF ALL TIME

PRODUCT OF GENERAL MOTORS

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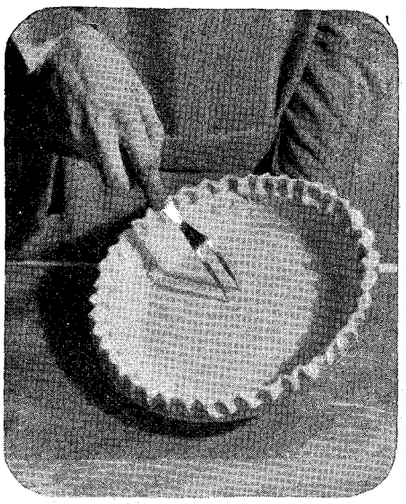

THIS PREVENTS

"Bulging"

by

BLANCHE KELLER KENDALL

(Home Economics Lecturer)

WHEN you bake your next pie, be sure to perforate the dough for the lower crust as shown—after it has been placed in the pie tin.

This insures the right kind of crust for the filling you use. Puncturing the dough as shown prevents "bulging"—and helps you get an even, appetizing crust.

Make these holes with a carving fork and space them about a half inch apart.

Be especially careful about the ingredients you use in making your pie crust. If you like flaky crust, here's an excellent recipe:

HOT WATER PIE CRUST

1½ cups Occident Flour
½ cup shortening *¼ cup boiling water*
½ tsp. salt *½ tsp. baking powder*

Pour boiling water over shortening and beat until creamy. Sift in the flour, salt and baking powder. Stir and roll out. This will make two crusts.

Wouldn't you like me to send you our complete set of recipes for all kinds of baking? Just mail the coupon below and I'll send them by return mail.

Yours for better baking,

Blanche Keller Kendall

P.S. If you don't bake at home, look for the commercial baker near you who advertises his use of Occident Flour. You will notice a decidedly different flavor in his products.

Blanche Keller Kendall, 10 LD
Home Economics Dept.,
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Security Building, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please send me the book of recipes developed and tested in your Home Economics kitchen.

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Washington as Prophet and Planner

THE father of his country—history and the affectionate regard of his contemporaries justly accord Washington the title, but it involved difficulties, unforeseen problems that only a man of his massive character and statesmanship could solve.

When the United States, under the Federal Constitution, actually became a nation, it was to Washington, the first President, that the new republic looked for guidance, even in matters of petty detail. Whatever he said, whatever he did, would be taken as a precedent, as long as the republic lasted, by those who followed him in the tasks of government.

It was for him to choose, to blaze the way, and he knew it. Would he choose wisely?

Not only did he have to set the wheels of a new political system in motion, he had to inaugurate as well a code of social usage that would fit the changed conditions. How could he bring unity out of the conflicting views and prejudices that threatened to divide the republic into hostile camps? Said Gouverneur Morris.

"To continue a well-poised political mechanism is the task of no common workman, but to set it in motion requires still greater qualities. When once going it will proceed a long time from the original impulse. . . . No constitution is the same on paper and in life. The exercise of authority depends on personal character. . . . Your cool, steady temper is *indispensibly necessary* to give firm and manly tone to the new government."

INNATELY modest, insisting that his talents were not equal to the praise bestowed upon them, it was at first a startling experience for Washington to find his pictured face appearing before his eyes wherever he went. Popularity had its penalties. As President he could no longer enjoy the retirement that had been his in the fields and woodlands of Mount Vernon. Judging from the gay letter which he wrote to a friend, however, he soon adapted himself to his new position:

"In for a penny, in for a pound [he exclaimed]. I am so hackneyed to the touches of the painter's pencil that I am now altogether at their beck; and sit 'like patience on a monument' whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. . . . At first I was as impatient at the request, and as restive under the operation as a colt is of the saddle. The next time I submitted very reluctantly but with less flouncing. Now, no dray-horse moves more readily to its thill than I do to the painter's chair."

SITTING for a portrait was a minor evil. Questions of etiquette were far more embarrassing and irritating. Was the President of the United States to surround himself with the pomps and formalities of royalty, or was he to be the extreme exemplar of democracy?

The simplest details took on grave importance in the eyes of the public. For instance, how was the President to be addrest? John Adams was not to be satisfied with anything short of "His Excellency, Upholder and Defender of these United States." There was a resounding title that would do credit to the dignity of any nation. Ridiculous! protested those who opposed anything that savored of European courts. Washington listened, and then quietly chose a middle course that would meet with the approval of both factions. He would be addrest simply, "Mr. President."

ALREADY Washington had gone through an amusing experience in this regard during his recent trip to New England, following his election to the Presidency. John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts at the time, suffered from a somewhat inflated sense of his own importance. Accordingly, he had not seen fit to pay the usual civilities to the visiting President. When Washington was about to leave Massachusetts, however, Hancock grew nervous. However jealous he might be of his own position, he realized that he owed some sort of official recognition to the President of the United States. In order to explain his delay in making his appearance, therefore, he hastened to send word to Washington that he planned to visit him, even tho it endangered his own health to do so. Washington, with sly humor, replied that he would be glad to see the Governor, but trusted that he would not let the courtesy he intended be injurious to him. Hancock, accordingly, paid his proposed visit, demonstrating the precarious state of his health by entering Washington's apart-

THIS is the fifth and last of a series of historical sketches relating to the NATIONAL SCHOOL ESSAY CONTEST conducted by THE LITERARY DIGEST in cooperation with the George Washington Bicentennial Commission. These articles were written for THE DIGEST by Clifford Smyth, author of "Builders of America," who here addresses himself to Question Five:

Why was Washington able to plan so wisely for the future?

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ment, muffled up in flannels, and carried on the shoulders of two of his servants.

On one of his travels as President, the minister of the town through which he was passing approached him, his head bared, bowing profoundly.

"Put on your hat, parson," said Washington, smiling, "and I will shake hands with you."

"I can not wear my hat in your presence, General, when I think of what you have done for this country."

"You did as much as I."

"No, no!"

"Yes, you did what you could, and I've done no more."

Kind tho he was by nature, courteous to those about him, critics were not lacking who protested that he was much too formal, too proud to be at the head of a democracy. Even his bows, they said, had something Jovian in them; they were cold and stiff. Washington retorted:

"Would it not have been better to throw the veil of charity over them, ascribe their stiffness to the effects of age, or to the unskilfulness of my teacher, rather than to pride and dignity of office, which God knows has no charm for me?"

THE first President's policy of seeking the advice of others who might hold opinions diametrically opposed to his own, was not always regarded as wise or founded on the desire to give active expression to as large a proportion of popular sentiment as possible. This willingness to conciliate, to take advice from both sides in a controversy, showed weakness, said the critics. The President had no mind of his own. A man of character would not consent to follow others.

But the soldiers who had known Washington as a general, a leader of men, laughed. Easily led? No mind of his own? They recalled tales of the revolution which had been too quickly forgotten, incidents showing what manner of man this "weakling" was.

Thus, on one occasion, he had sent an officer to get information that was essential to the following day's military maneuvers. After a long delay, the officer returned. He reported that he had been unable to fulfil his mission. It was a dark night, there was a storm brewing, he would have to cross a river choked with ice. The irate general grasped a large inkstand which was near at hand, hurled it at the head of the officer, and shouted:

"Be off, and send me a *man!*"

The officer, finding darkness, storm, and icy river less terrible than Washington's anger, left, abashed, bringing back the information in a surprizingly short time.

Washington's dominant personality was the source of his strength. If he sought the advice of others, the final choice was always his. He found the truth, as a rule, somewhere in between the exaggerated claims of opposing factions. He was not governed by personal or partizan motives. He sought,

Whiskers Aweigh!

Cool Shaves for All Hands!

THE 2 INGRAM BARBERS • TERRY TUBE OR JERRY JAR

AVAST there! If you'd like to lay a shaving course free of rocks, shoals and perils of the skin, go down to the drug-chandler's and lay in some Ingram's Shaving Cream for your lucky bag!

If you'll try Ingram's just once you'll know a new and breezy kind of shaving! Ingram's is as cool as a north-west breeze, a totally different kind of shaving cream that leaves your face ship-shape and refreshed. For Ingram's is

cool! Cool!! COOL!!!

Ingram's is packed in jars. And it's packed in tubes. Whether you pick the economy of the jar or the convenience of the tube, you can be sure you'll get the same cool, close shave from each!

Say what you will about other shaving creams—say what they will about themselves—you'll discover an absolutely new sort of shave when the first fresh dab of Ingram's lathers your cheek!

For Ingram's is different. It's cool because coolness is part and parcel of its secret, exclusive formula. It's smooth because it holds three special ingredients, three elements that tone your skin before, during and after the shave.

Ask your druggist for Ingram's tube or Ingram's jar, whichever you prefer. Or, just fill out the coupon below and mail it in. Then we'll send you ten cool shaves—FREE! Clip the one-way ticket away from burns, nicks and smarts! We want you to try Ingram's—because you'll like it if you do!

INGRAM'S
Shaving Cream
IN TUBES OR JARS!

10 COOL SHAVES—FREE

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110 Washington St.,
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I'd like to try ten cool Ingram shaves.

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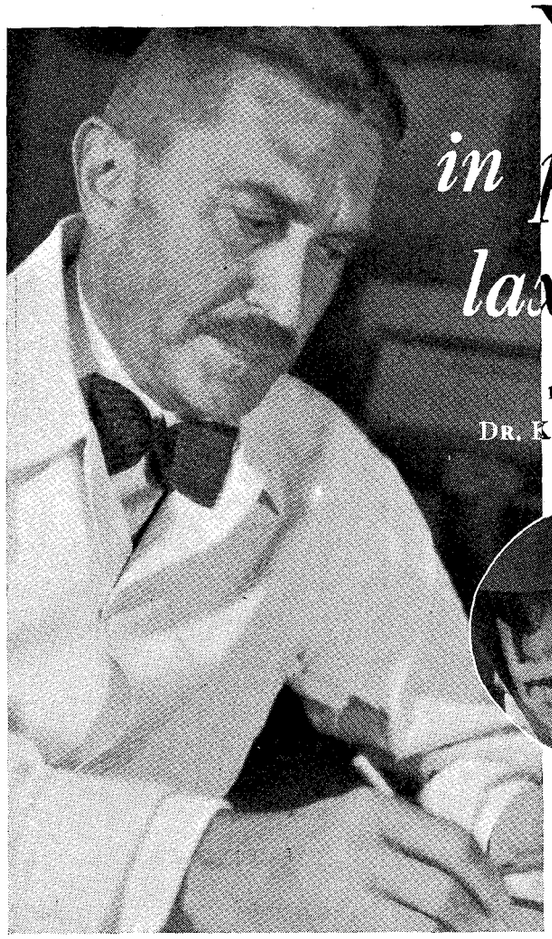
"I always prescribe Yeast . . *in place of laxatives*"



reports the noted

DR. KARL WALKO, of Prague

X-RAYS SHOW that fresh yeast cleanses and "tones" sluggish intestines. (*Left*) Dr. Walko, the noted stomach and intestinal specialist.

IF you're a victim of the weakening laxative habit, here's good news! Here's a way to correct constipation *naturally*. It's the method used and endorsed by leading medical men!

Read, for instance, what Dr. Walko, the head of the clinic for internal diseases at the famous University of Prague says about it.

"In cases of chronic constipation," he states, "I always prescribe fresh yeast in preference to harsh laxatives . . . Fresh yeast overcomes intestinal putrefaction . . . has a decidedly stimulating influence on the system generally."

Eaten daily, Fleischmann's Yeast actually "tones" and strengthens your sluggish intestinal tract. At the same time it softens the waste masses that accumulate in your body every day.

Then, when normal elimination sets in, excessive poisons no longer seep into your blood. Your complexion clears, appetite picks up, abundant new energy is yours!

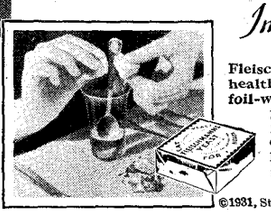
You can get Fleischmann's Yeast at grocers', restaurants, soda fountains.

Just eat 3 cakes every day. Directions on label.

"My doctor advised Yeast"

"Everything seemed to get on my nerves," *writes* Miss Perdita Scurlock, *New York City*. "My doctor said my trouble was due to a sluggish system and recommended Fleischmann's Yeast. Results were almost immediate. The world soon regained its rosy hue."

The noted intestinal specialist, DR. MAZERAN, of Paris, says: "I use fresh yeast regularly in my clinic. Its effect . . . is extraordinary."



Important

Fleischmann's Yeast for health is sold only in the foil-wrapped cake with the yellow label. It is yeast in its fresh and effective form — the kind, famous doctors recommend.

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rather, to gather about him the leaders in the conflicting political ideas of his day that he might represent the country as a whole at the same time that he showed no personal bias either way.

Hamilton and Jefferson voiced the opposing views which were rapidly gaining strength in the new republic. Both men were members of Washington's Cabinet. That they disagreed with each other did not matter to the President. But when their personal enmity took the form of articles in the newspapers in which they strove to discredit each other, Washington intervened. Let them believe what they might, but when their disputes involved the integrity of the Government, there must be an end:

"In every act of my Administration [he wrote], I have sought the happiness of my fellow citizens. My system for the attainment of this object has uniformly been to overlook all personal local and partial considerations; to contemplate the United States as one whole . . . and to consult only the substantial and permanent interests of our country."

So it had been from the beginning. When Washington had to choose, he considered the country as a whole, and chose what he believed would bring it the most lasting benefit. Before the United States had established its form of government, or decided what direction it was to follow, it was the Commander-in-Chief who had pointed to the choice facing it. "An option is still left to the United States of America; it is in their choice, and depends upon their conduct, whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable, as a nation."

The choice Washington made was not always the easiest to follow. When the fledgling nation had taken its first uncertain steps, there came the French Revolution and the war between France and England. The American people, not realizing their own youth and weakness, were eager to take part in what was going on overseas. Washington, however, issued a warning:

"Every true friend to this country must *see* and *feel* that the policy of it is not to embroil ourselves with any nation whatever. . . . Twenty years' peace, with such an increase of population and resources as we have a right to expect, added to our remote situation from jarring Powers, will in all probability enable us, in a just cause, to bid defiance to any Power on earth."

Isolation for twenty years, Washington felt, would enable the United States to attain its full stature as a nation, strong enough to take the independent rôle that belonged to it in the world.

It was because he was free from all party trammels, strong in his nationalism, that he was able to plan so wisely for the future of the country that he had done more than any one else to found. And it is significant of this intense feeling on his part that in his will he made a bequest for the establishment of a university where posterity should have the benefit of the liberal education in which he believed so firmly.

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He Was a Bad Elephant, but He Petted the Robins

KHARTOUM was his name, and he was the terror of the New York Zoological Park, in the Bronx.

No keeper was allowed to enter his corral. Its iron railings had been heavily reenforced after an attempt to escape, when he had wrenched out some bars.

Since becoming a rogue elephant four years ago, he had doused nursemaids and children with trunkfuls of water, torn a woman's fur to pieces, shredded a red sweater and thrown it on high, and pelted people with odd missiles, from bits of iron to bundles of hay.

Seven thousand pounds of strength and fury, within a quarter-inch of Jumbo's height, he was a problem. The approach of a human being sent him into a murderous rage. But—he had a kindly feeling for little birds, and when he died the other day the New York *Herald Tribune* related:

In spite of his enmity toward the human race, and apparently toward other animals, Khartoum was friendly and hospitable toward the robins, which would build their nests every spring within his reach. The elephant would stand for minutes at a time gazing at the birds building their nests, and later at their small families. He would occasionally raise his trunk and touch the tip gently to the nest, but would never disturb the birds.

THE passing of Khartoum is recorded as an important piece of news, for he was said to be the largest elephant in captivity. As *The Herald Tribune* tells us:

The big pachyderm, which was the greatest attraction and the most valuable animal at the zoo, apparently had been in good health, until recently. Death was due to heart disease, brought on by an inactive life.

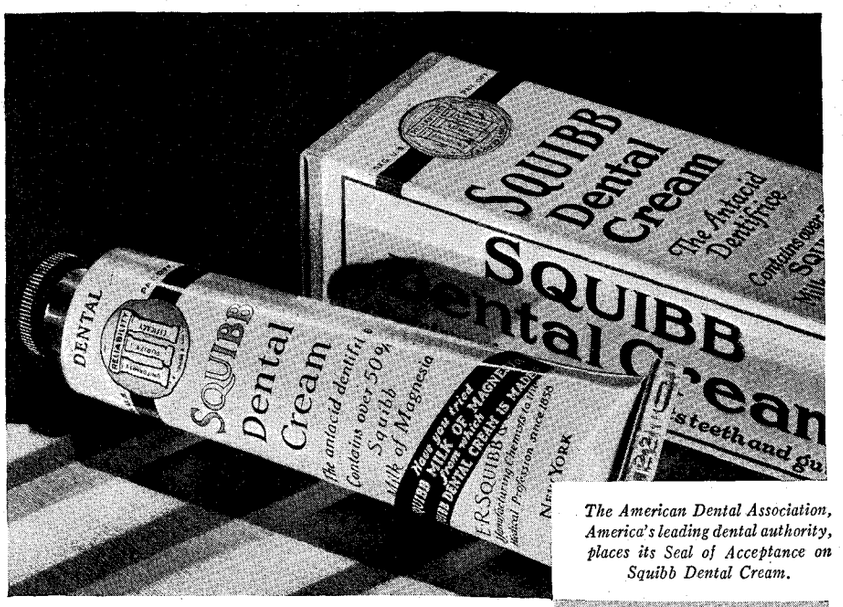
Khartoum was only twenty-nine years old He was caught in the Sudan as a baby, and brought to New York at the age of three, when only four feet three inches tall. He had grown to a height of ten feet eight and three-quarter inches, lacking but one-quarter of an inch of Jumbo, the largest elephant ever known.

"Khartoum had been in the zoo for twenty-six years, which is longer than the average elephant lasts in captivity," said Dr. W. Reid Blair, director of the New York Zoological Park. "The life of an elephant under normal conditions is about the same as that of a man. The British Army Service in India has studied the question of the age of elephants very closely. There have been a few cases of elephants passing a hundred years, just as a human being does occasionally."

Khartoum originally had a good disposition, but in time became violent and fierce, as many elephants do in captivity. Special apparatus was installed so that he could be fed and his cage cleaned without its being entered by an attendant.

His skin will be stuffed and mounted as an exhibit in the American Museum of Natural History. Nobody at the Zoo seemed to grieve for him, but when the robins return to the Bronx in the spring they may miss the big fellow and his gentle interest in their nesting.

Choose • SQUIBB'S *as your family dentifrice*



The American Dental Association, America's leading dental authority, places its Seal of Acceptance on Squibb Dental Cream.

ACCEPTED AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION COUNCIL ON DENTAL THERAPEUTICS

. . . AND KNOW THAT YOU ARE GETTING *SAFE, EFFECTIVE* DENTAL CARE

SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM cleans teeth—safely, thoroughly, pleasantly.

It is made with more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia—a product used by dentists for 25 years in the care of the teeth. It not only polishes the surface of the teeth and brings out their natural brilliance, but it cleanses and soothes the tender edges of the gums.

Squibb's is *safe*. It contains no grit, no astringents, nothing which might injure your teeth or the delicate tissues of your mouth. You'll like the way it does its work. It's so pleasant to use, and it leaves such a clean, invigorating taste. It is particularly refreshing after smoking, or before going out for the evening.

The acceptance of Squibb Dental Cream by the American Dental Association, Council on Dental Therapeutics, is added proof of the qualities that have made it a favorite in American homes for years.

Squibb's is the modern dentifrice for the entire family—a safe, dependable guardian of children's teeth as well as grown-ups'.

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SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

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"Chic" Sale—The Specialist

discusses MILLY SPRATT

IT'S wonderful how a different point of view will change your whole life. You take the school teacher, Miss Milly Spratt. Fer twenty year she taught the primary grade because the older boys and girls wouldn't put up with her.

If she got an apple it was because she took it away from some poor little hungry feller that was eatin' in school. Didn't any of the children bring her an apple on purpose.

Well sir, one day she saw the little fellers eatin' some squares of chocolate candies. The candies was in a blue tin box. Down the aisle went Milly Spratt and snatched up the box and put it in her desk. After school she got it out and ate a couple of the candies herself. They was so good she examined the box and read the little printed slip inside. Now she is principal of that school and everybody likes her.

"Chic" Sale

"Those little chocolated tablets" in the little blue box—Ex-Lax—mean a lot in the lives of millions of people!

Ex-Lax checks on every point the doctor looks for in a laxative. It is safe, gentle, effective. It can't form a habit. It won't gripe.

Try it tonight—it will sell itself to you! All druggists, in 10¢, 25¢, and 50¢ boxes, or send coupon below for sample.

Keep "regular" with

EX-LAX

The Chocolated Laxative

FREE SAMPLE of Ex-Lax and "CHIC" SALE'S WELLS CORNERS GAZETTE

Name .....

Address .....

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Mail this coupon to Ex-Lax Inc., P. O. Box 170, Times Plaza Sta., Brooklyn, N. Y. L D-1121

SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Barry Wood: Harvard's Football Meteor

JACK of all trades and master of 'em, too.

Such is the six-foot young Admirable Crichton with his scholar's face and mind, his athlete's body, who seems to be leading Harvard's football team back to the legendary glory of Haughton's day.

He turned cowboy and rode herd on the Texas Longhorns. He roped them and threw them and branded them with 35 to 7, before he let them go.

He turned cavalryman and led his team-mates in a thrilling and irresistible charge through the Army defenses.

But that is not all, by a long shot, that young Barry Wood has done and can do.

He is a Phi Beta Kappa man. He has received the Francis H. Burr scholarship awarded for academic merit, athletic ability, and leadership.

He has letters not only in football but in hockey and baseball too.

He plays a good game of golf.

He has qualified for play in the national tennis tournament. He was number one man on the Harvard-Yale tennis team that in 1929 met the Oxford-Cambridge team. He has been invited to compete in the Davis Cup trials.

Acme

"Close to the Ideal of the Student, Athlete, Leader, and Sportsman"

IN short, Harvard's handsome football captain and quarter-back, whose talents and personality seem to have charmed the hard-boiled sports-writers, sounds on paper like a story-book college hero. You might almost call it a case of Wood joining *Brown* at Harvard to match *Stover* at Yale. But don't mention that to him if you don't want to "rile" him. Perhaps the capstone of the perfections claimed for Barry Wood by others is the fact that he thinks nothing of them.

Yet the story-book phrase does creep in. Damon Runyon employs it in a sketch in the New York *American*, and then continues:

Young, handsome, wealthy, and brilliant. Also, I might add, modest, which is an attribute necessary to the complete rounding out of a real story-book hero.

Wood is without doubt one of the greatest individual football stars of these times. He is a picturesque fellow on the field, and holds the eye at all times, which is somewhat surprizing in view of the fact that he doesn't carry the ball very often. Usually it is the open-field runner who has the job of John Cynosure in a football game.

But Wood makes you watch him. He makes you feel that he is the star performer of the drama from the moment he walks on the field. You at once get the idea that this chap is in command of the situation. That he is calm, imperturbable, and confident.

You say a man can not possibly radiate all that to an observer sitting way up in the stands, far from the scene of action? Well, then, you will have to see Barry Wood play.

He is six foot one, and weighs but 175 pounds. He has lean flanks and long, powerful, shapely legs. He has close-set ears, and a mop of dark hair that he parts almost directly in the middle, and when he smiles he shows a lot of white, even teeth. A movie football hero, no less.

He is a great all-around athlete, and a star student. They tell me he is going to be a doctor when he gets through with college. He is twenty-one years old, and wears the number 52 on the back of his crimson jersey. His folks have plenty of coconuts. He is personally one of the most popular men in Harvard. The gods have been very good, indeed, to William Barry Wood, Jr.

As a football player he is a remarkable passer, and kicker. Moreover, he is accounted one of the best football generals that ever dug cleats in a football field.

WOOD never displayed this generalship to better advantage than on the afternoon this fall which brought him most forcibly before the football world. It was the day he led his team against the West Point cadets, and turned what seemed certain defeat into a breath-taking 14-to-13 victory. Writing in the New Herald *Herald Tribune* Stanley Woodward gives us this snapshot of the Harvard star in action:

Never in the writer's memory has more brilliance been packed into a single football game.

Never did a team come back from the brink of defeat with more stern fighting stamina or more inspired power. Never did individual rise to greater heights than Harvard's honor-student captain.

Wood threw the pass to the hurtling Jack Crickard, which brought about the first Crimson touch-down. He passed to Bernie White for the second. He scored

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the points after both. He played every minute of the sixty, inspiring and driving his team-mates throughout with unbeatable judgment and fire.

And that isn't all.

In the fourth quarter he came from behind with a burst of speed none thought he had, and caught Paul Johnson, sturdy cadet back, when the latter was running for the Crimson goal line on a clear track. Thus he saved again a game which would have been lost half a dozen times over but for him.

The mere cataloging of Wood's feats tells in general the progress of the great Harvard rebellion against an Army oppression which seemed unshakable in the first period, when Ray Stecker, fastest member of the cadet group, was ripping off the Harvard tackles and sweeping around the Harvard ends.

In all this play, Robert F. Kelley wrote in the New York *Times* after this game, "it is possible to see a great concentration that makes him a fine field general." Further:

"He played through this last game with a settled purpose of victory that Army's breath-taking scoring of thirteen points in the opening period was utterly unable to upset.

Wood, on the latter play, wasted no time nor any precious distance chasing Johnson to the right, but bore straight down the left, knowing that the other wing back would force him over.

Perhaps the clearest glimpse of his cool, calculated play came when he saved the game for the last time with his interception of an Army pass on his own fourteen-yard line.

He came back with that pass deep into Army's territory to end the last chance the cadets had of winning. And he made that distance almost solely because of the calm manner in which he waited for interference to form for him, and then carefully took the fullest possible advantage of it.

After one meeting of the football team and coaches this year, Wood strolled toward the billiard tables. "Gee," said one of the coaches, "Barry's going to relax." Instead, he shoved the balls around into formation and amused himself figuring out the plays that had been under discussion.

Wood, as Westbrook Pegler suggests in an article for the Chicago *Tribune* Press Service, is "close to the ideal conception of the American student, athlete, leader, and sportsman." Indeed, so powerfully has he imprest journalists that in some of the more romantic tributes to his skill he has been likened to a young knight. Mr. Pegler refuses to quarrel with any one who wishes to call Wood a knight. But, he adds, "I feel that such words have a sticky, studious sound, and mean no more than some one else might who says, 'Gee, what a boy!' soft and low."

And next we turn to the New York *Daily News*, where Paul Gallico contrasts Wood to a radically different type of football player. Calling him "a really heroic figure," he adds:

Wood has the sane, bright mind that is quickly bored by hokum and hooey, and can detect it a mile off.

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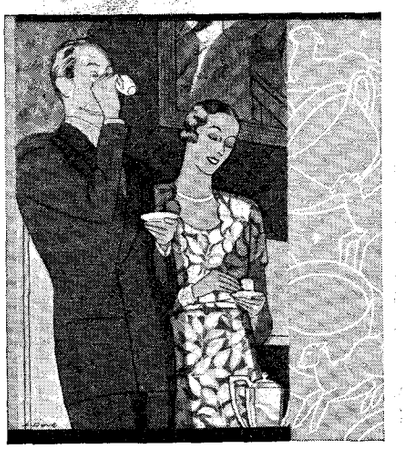

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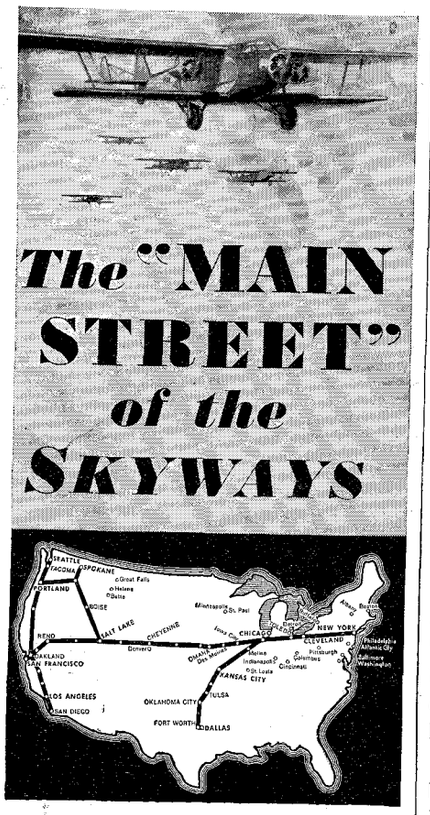

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Is Rugby the Remedy for Gridiron Roughness?

THE scrappy little Army end, with his long face and his almost skimpy frame—but full of great zeal, for all of that—charged down the field at top speed on the trail of the flying Yale back.

He did not slow up, Burt Whitman tells us in the Boston *Herald*, quoting an official of the game—Tom McCabe of *The Herald's* staff. It was "not the routine tackle," said McCabe. "It was a head-on smash against Lassiter, and low down, possibly against the latter's knee, maybe against his thigh. But it was head-on, terrific, and terrifying.

"There was a sharp crack. He crumpled. There was no rebound, no roll. He dropt loosely, on to his left side."

Thus, with horrible suddenness, Cadet Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Jr., of West Point, incurred fatal injury, a fracture of the neck, in tackling Lassiter of Yale.

It was the most sensational entry on the autumn's football casualty list, which includes, among others, the deaths of Phillip Moore of the United States Indian School at Rapid City, South Dakota; Antone Sarocka of the Rhinelander, Wisconsin, team; Nate Kleinman of the North Philadelphia team, and Larry Sheppard of St. Leo's team, Philadelphia.

Not only was the football world shocked by the tragic death of Cadet Sheridan and these other players. The entire nation mourned.

Is the game worth one splendid young American life?

Will its rules be changed?

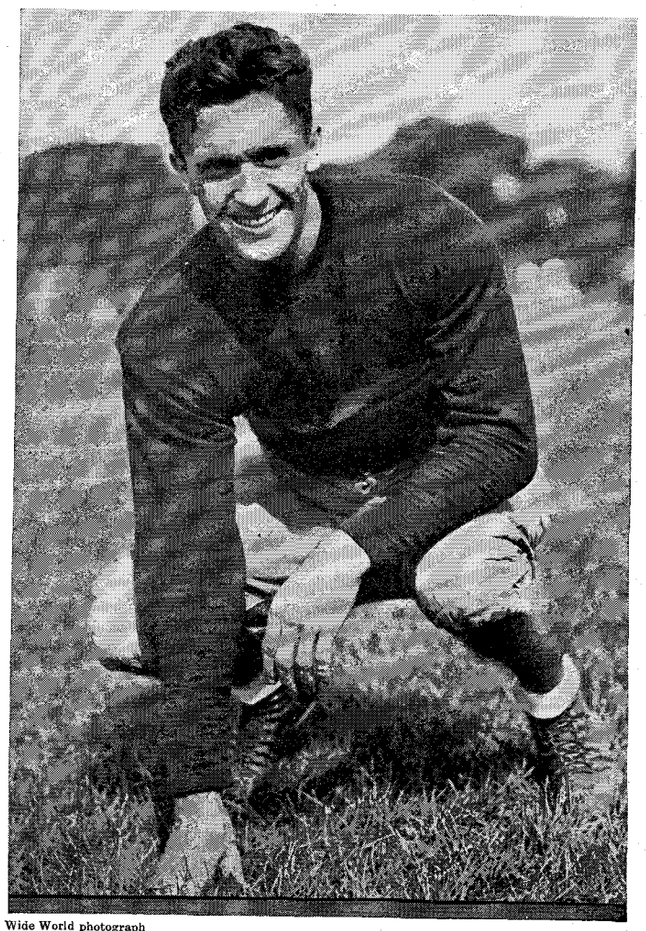
Will West Point complete her schedule?

All of these questions were asked by the public.

The first two have been answered with many yeses and a few noes. Perhaps Robert Harron comes closest to a succinct summary when he writes in the New York *Evening Post* that "the game will go on, and deserves to go on, if for no other reason than that boys like Cadet Dick Sheridan have played it and have loved to play it." Nevertheless, changes in the rules have been demanded.

The New Haven *Register*, perhaps, is the most outspoken representative of the critical section of the press. It would have us drop American-style football until it has been made less dangerous, and substitute the English Rugby style of play.

The third question has a definite answer. West Point is finishing her 1931 schedule. This much was certain when Mrs. Sheridan, the cadet's mother, said, "You mustn't think of giving up football," adding, according to reports, that her son would have wished his team-mates to carry on. This decision is in contrast with the action taken in 1909, when Cadet E. E. Byrne died of injuries incurred in football, and the remaining games of the season were canceled.



Wide World photograph

A Costly Sacrifice

Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Army end, who broke his neck tackling a Yale back.

COMING now to the suggestions of *The Register*, we discover it declaring that football in its present form is not worth while, and continuing:

The first thought that comes to one versed in sports is that delegates from the leading universities and colleges of the country meet in conference, and take immediate steps to make the game less dangerous.

Let it be considered if it would not be well, at least temporarily, to drop "American football" as our method of play is called, and substitute for it the English

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game of "Rugby," while our own experts try to produce a modification that will provide a more spectacular sport than we feel Rugby would provide.

To permit football as played by our universities to continue longer in its present rules is out of the question, and to begin to reform it once more by nipping off this type of play, and then that, only opens to the capable coach new avenues to perform tricks that are legal under the new rules, and equally as dangerous to life and limb as the present game is admitted to be.

In football of the type American universities play "there is the same battle going on as there is in safe-breaking," says *The Register*, continuing:

Manufacturers turn out what they believe to be a perfectly burglar-proof safe; burglars get busy and perform some trick that opens this safe.

So in football, the committee on rules meets, offers substitutes for plays that have proven fatal under some conditions, and the well paid coaches frame up some way to make the new and apparently innocent play even more deadly than the old. Thus we meet a condition that is not at all in accord with the idea that the game must be made free from the ever-present danger that to-day exists.

The cry now from all sections of the country is for this English game and the banning of our warlike type, at least until we can be assured that it has been so remodeled as to have made it fit for our young men to play; some change that will reduce to an irreducible minimum the possibility of fatalities.

In a later editorial *The Register* reveals other casualties of the same game, and draws certain conclusions from them. We read:

Yale lost a number of wounded, among them Hans Flygare, regular left end, whose old injury to the knee was opened up so that he was crippled and will be unable to play this coming week-end; Williamson was injured badly enough to produce a hemorrhage of the chest, so he is out of the game indefinitely; several others were quite seriously hurt.

A hospital list consisting of Flygare, Taylor, Heim, Williamson, Muhlfeld, and Levering, the two latter being backs injured in last Saturday's game, hangs over the Yale team.

What casualties in addition to the slaying of Cadet Sheridan the Army team suffered can not be stated, as the list has not been obtained, so the grim roll can not be fully set before the public to-day.

However, that is not necessary. The foregoing is enough to everlastingly damn football-as-played, and to call to the very heavens for revision and emasculation to a point where young men, who are expected to amount to something in the world of business and affairs in time to come, can be permitted to participate.

If the pastime had been automobile racing, and the casualties had been one killed and six severely injured in an afternoon's trial, what would be the verdict?

If it had been a meeting of boxing teams, and one fighter had been killed and six badly injured in an evening's entertainment, what would be the verdict?

The answers are so evident that one hardly is expected to voice it. The unanimous cry would be to eliminate such things in their entireties.

Cadet Sheridan was rushed from the

BUT when the

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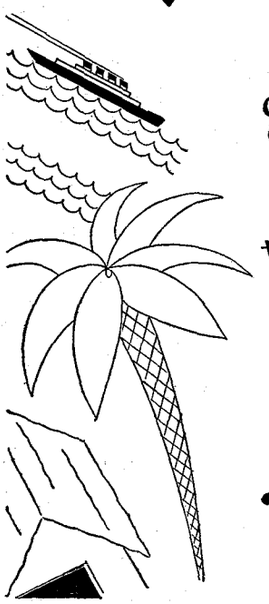

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Yale Bowl to a New Haven hospital, and the entire nation watched, with personal sympathy and sorrow, the battle for his life. But some of the finest medical skill in America and that scientific triumph, the mechanical lung, were unavailing. Cadet Sheridan died, without regaining consciousness, soon after his mother reached his side at the conclusion of a hurried trip from her Augusta, Georgia, home.

Thus ended a military career of promise. Cadet Sheridan was full of fight. Unable to obtain an appointment to the United States Military Academy, he had enlisted in the regular Army and won admission by competitive examination. In the Academy he was one of the most brilliant students. In football he fought his way from the substitute's bench to the varsity. And now he sleeps in the West Point cemetery beside such national heroes as Custer, and Scott, and Goethals.

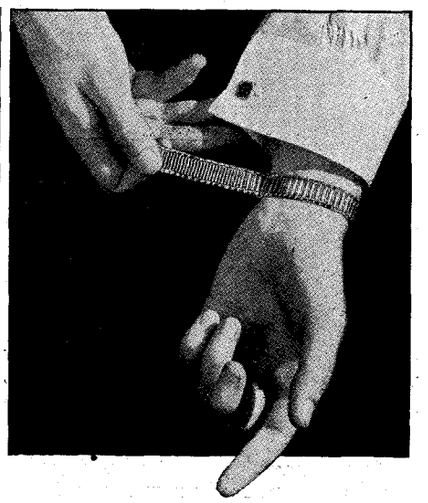
It is interesting to note that this tragedy has resulted in no outcry for the abolition of football, such as was raised, say, when Vonalbade Gammon of the University of Georgia was killed in 1897. Legislation prohibiting football in State-owned institutions in Georgia was stopt in that case only by the personal plea of Gammon's mother, who took a stand much like Mrs. Sheridan's.

Most of the press agrees with the Boston *Herald* that football is "essentially a rough-and-tumble game" but no more disastrous than many other human activities. Says *The Herald* in elaboration of this thesis:

> Football demands a fighting spirit that rises in most young males when they test their strength with another's. That being the case, accidents must occur.
>
> But they are relatively very few. Last year, according to unofficial figures published in the World Almanac, thirteen players were killed—eight were members of high-school teams, four of college teams, and one played on an independent outfit. Compare this number with the hundred thousand or more young men who played football in the United States or, for that matter, with the 30,000 killed last year in automobile accidents.
>
> Much has been done since the Harvard-Army game of 1909, in which Cadet Byrne lost his life, to rid football of its most dangerous features.

THERE are criticisms and questionings, nevertheless. Young men "go into the games keyed up to the heights, determined to sacrifice everything, if necessary, to win," *The Ohio State Journal* of Columbus reminds us, continuing:

> They throw their souls and bodies into the contest, and show a disregard for life and limb almost as reckless as did the knights of old when they rode full tilt at each other with poised spears. Of course, every safeguard has been taken to protect players from grave injury, but now and then some one suffers an irreparable loss.
>
> Is it worth it, we wonder, to put into a game the same supreme sacrifice and enthusiasm that should go into life itself?



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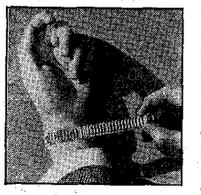

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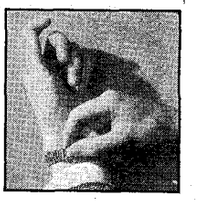

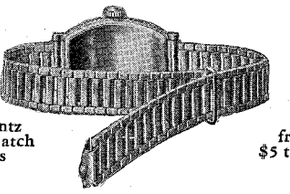

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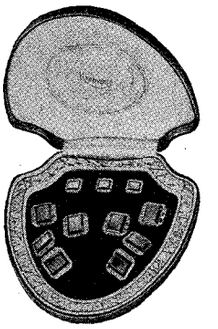

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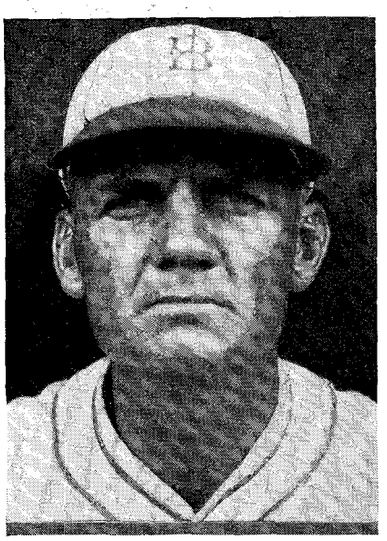
Max Carey: the New Cock-Robin

HE might have been the Rev. Maximilian Carnarious, D. D. But the embryonic young theologian, studying at Concordia College in St. Louis, got off the track.

Instead of becoming a clergyman, as his family had hoped, he followed his personal fancy and became a ball player, and one of the better big-leaguers, at that.



Acme

When He Played in the Outfield

Following the example of the eminent Mr. McGillicuddy of Philadelphia, he shortened his name. And now he's Max Carey, manager of the Brooklyn Robins, successor to "Uncle" Wilbert Robinson.

But being manager of a ball team will not keep Carey from preaching, continues Edward T. Murphy in the New York *Sun*. As manager of the Brooklyn team, we read:

Carey will preach baseball to his players, and he surely knows his subject. Who is there in baseball more fit to deliver a lecture on the art of base-running?

Everybody knows the Dodgers need instructions along those lines, and Carey is the man to talk to them on that subject.

Whenever you hear Carey's name, you think of base-running, for he gained fame as a base-runner. He was a marvel on the paths, and in his long career he encountered only one pitcher who was able to hold him in check.

The pitcher who had that rare distinction was Sherrod Smith, a husky left-hander. Carey stole bases almost at will on all others—hundreds of 'em.

IN a copyrighted article in the New York *Times*, William E. Brandt elaborates the picture of Carey as a player. He has the oldest pair of sun-glasses in baseball, we are told, and "he is perhaps the only ball player who was ever so suddenly overcome by a rush of emotion that he had to step out of the batter's box because he couldn't see for tears." Continuing:

The glasses he picked up in Coblenz, in

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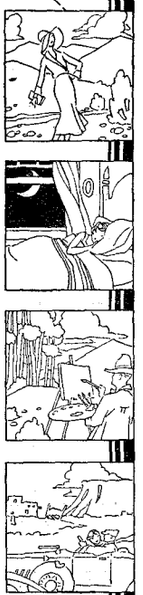

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1914, when he was touring. He got them from an old lens-grinder in a little shop near the cathedral. He has them to-day, after having stitched them to a series of baseball caps year after year during his long career of patroling outfields.

He says they are the best glasses in the world, and will give you the address if you want to lay in a pair for your favorite eyes.

THE incident of the tears "happened near the close of the 1926 season," says Mr. Brandt. "Batters regularly 'cry' to the umpire about strikes they think were a little outside or a bit low. Carey cried because——" and here is the writer's version of the incident:

Picture him there at home plate. His Pittsburgh career, during which he led his league in base-stealing in ten of thirteen successive years, climaxed with the 1925 world's series, in which the Pirates, apparently hopelessly beaten after four games had been played, rallied to win the next three and the title.

Carey's hitting and all-around play had made him the series hero. But next spring the Pirates fell upon evil days. By midsummer things had reached the something-must-be-done stage. So in August came a few personnel changes, among them the release of Carey.

He joined Brooklyn. About a week later the Robins invaded Pittsburgh.

Carey was the second batter in the first inning of the first game. He stept to home plate.

This was the field where young Carnarius, a tremulous rookie fresh from Concordia College campus, a divinity student and a minister's son braving parental displeasure to play professional baseball, first felt the tension of major-league combat. It was the same batter's box into which, during sixteen dusty pennant campaigns, Carey had stept as a Pittsburgh man. Now he was wearing a gray uniform, with a B covering his heart.

As he patted the old home plate, there came from the Forbes Field stands and bleachers such an outburst of cheering as had not smitten the Schenley suburbs for many a year. They saluted him for fully five minutes, historians say, and in their outcry there was something of the hysterical shrillness that comes at the big nominating moment of a national convention, but is rarely heard elsewhere.

Major-league players are steeled to resist the voice of the crowd. They acknowledge cheers briefly and stiffly. They ignore other kinds of noise. Carey tried to be a man of steel.

He faced the pitcher, then he stept back out of the batter's box. He leaned down and pretended to pry a refractory pebble from the spike-plate of one of his shoes. It took him several minutes.

And before he stept back into the box, he had to blow his nose vigorously, four times by actual count.

Crossword Feast.—The tourist was making his first trek through the African game country, and had dropt in at dinner time at the camp of a famous hunter. An excellent steak was set before the tired traveler who smacked his lips over its goodness.

"Is this a gnu steak?" he asked his host of the verdant veldt.

"No," replied the mighty hunter, "but it's just as good as gnu."—*Life.*

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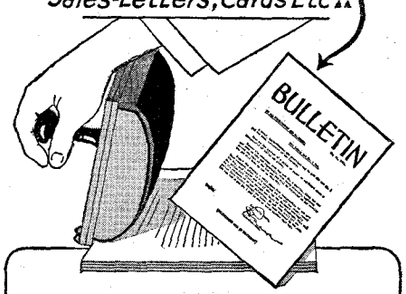

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CURRENT POETRY

UNSOLICITED CONTRIBUTIONS TO THIS DEPARTMENT CAN NOT BE RETURNED.
UNPUBLISHED POETRY UNAVAILABLE

MANY tributes in verse to the memory of Thomas A. Edison have appeared, of which we select a few:

From the New York *Sun:*

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

By H. I. PHILLIPS

Edison Dead?
What dullard so believes? . . .
Are light and sound dead?
Is romance dead?
Are cities to be dark again
And man grope in blackness?

Edison Dead?
Who speaks so strangely? . . .
Shall millions no more find
Joy, excitement and romance
In pictured fable?
Are workers no more to know
Surcease from toil and care
In the miracle of poem and story,
Flashed upon a beam of light?
Shall little children no longer know
The wonders of a million tales
Unfolded in moving light and shadow?
Are tired men and women to be
Refreshed no more—nor swept
From a humdrum burdened world
Into a land of make-believe—
A land of music and laughter—
A haven of gayety and color?

Edison Dead? . . .
Is happiness dead? And pleasure?
Is imagination dead?
Shall weary housewives never again
Join the panoplied processions,
Move through palaces and courts
To tinkling laughter,
Smiled on by kings and queens,
Greeted by prince and princess?
Shall broken men no longer
Ride white chargers across green acres,
Search with Sir Galahad for the
Holy Grail?
Charge with Sir Arthur,
Fight with D'Artagnan,
Take citadels with Alexander,
Move through Napoleon's court,
Ride the Flying Carpet of Bagdad?

* * *

Edison Dead? . . .
Is the human voice dead?
Is song dead?
Has music vanished?
Are homes to be dingy at nightfall—
The rooms hushed, save for
The sputter of oil lamps,
The howl of distant locomotive,
The hooting of an owl
In the orchard—
The rattling of the weekly paper
In an old man's hands?
Are the farmer's babes
To pine for song and story,
For color, joy, excitement?
Are distant homes to know
No golden voices—
Hear no genius play?
Shall music no more leap
From a box of rosewood?

Edison Dead? . . .
Is the homestead darkened?
Are shop and store dingy and bleak?
Does man feel his way down
The lane by lantern light
Or grope through village street
By flickering gas lamp?
Are Great White Ways no more?
Does Broadway no longer sparkle
With a billion blazing lights?
Is the Rue di Rivoli black,
Is Piccadilly lightless
Is the Bund desolate
And Unter den Linden dark?
Is night an abyss?

Edison Dead? . . .
Only in headlines!
Only in doctors' reports—
Only in accepted error!
Thomas Alva Edison
Yet lives and will live forever
To lighten the paths of all—
To speed progress,
To make life easier,
To make homes more comfortable,
To lighten man's burdens
To cheer the bed-ridden,
To hold little children in
A sandman's spell—
To brighten the earth
With countless miracles!

From the Saint Paul *Pioneer Press:*

THOMAS ALVA EDISON

By ROBERT CARY

Aladdin's Lamp and all its wondrous powers
  Charmed his young days and on the darkest night
  Of struggle shed a magic heartening light;
Banished from dawn's warm skies the cloud that lowers.
Genii, he called, to gild the highest towers
  Fancy could fashion. Ever to affright
  Bugbears unique and vast he made more bright
A pulsing world of thorns as well as flowers.
Yet dull the spirit of the Wonder Lamp
  Compared with that which glowed within his brain
To lend to hearthstone, shop, sea-craft, and camp
  Resplendence; to music and undying strain;
To the screen live scenes—to life and art the stamp
  Of mighty genius, glory beyond gain.

From the New York *World-Telegram:*

AND YET FOOLS SAY

By GEORGE S. HOLMES

He captured light and caged it in a glass,
  Then harnessed it forever to a wire;
  He gave men robots with no backs to tire
In bearing burdens for the toiling mass.

He freed the tongue in wood and wax and brass,
  Imbued dull images with motion's fire,
  Transmuted metal into human choir—
These man-made miracles he brought to pass.

Bulbs banish night along the Great White Way,
  Thin threads of copper throb with might unseen;
On silver curtains shadow-actors play
  That walk and talk from magic-mouthed machine,
While continents converse through skies o'erhead—
And yet fools say that Edison is dead!

From the Shreveport (La.) *Journal:*

A PLEA

By EMMA WILSON EMERY

O, Lord, who gave a genius breath
  And colored all his mortal days,
Guide now his feet along new paths;
  Walk with him on strange ways.

Set, Thou, a task for him to do,
  That on and on his work may go,
A difficult and tiring task,
  For Lord, he'd have it so.

He could not smile nor rest content
  Within a hall of rainbow hue;
With idle hands and idle days,
  And no great work to do.

Dear Lord, give him a workshop there,
  And loving friends to know his worth.
Let his light shine in his new home
  As it now shines on earth.

Writing . . .
a source of income that many people neglect

MANY people who *should* be writing never even try it because they just can't picture themselves making "big money." They are so awe-struck by the fabulous stories about millionaire authors that they overlook the fact that $25, $50 and $100 or more can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on home or business management, sports, travels, recipes, etc.—things that can be easily and naturally written in spare time.

Mrs. Cherry Bomer Smith, 2315 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss., is but one of many men and women trained by the Newspaper Institute of America to make their gift for writing pay prompt dividends. She writes:

"I have enjoyed the course very much indeed and wish to report that I just sold a feature article for $40.00 to the Hearst newspapers' Sunday Supplement—the American Weekly Magazine."

L. A. Emerton, Jackson Street, Hanover, Pa., thought he *could* and that the N. I. A. *could*, too. He writes:

"My first big thrill came last month. An acceptance slip! The check that followed was not large, but I got a real kick out of it just the same, for it proved that I can write printable stuff."

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Why don't you write?

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The Course to Steer in the Financial Hurricane

THE FINANCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES of recent months seem to one of our most careful economic thinkers the most drastic and significant since the industrial revolution of 150 years ago.

An appraisal of these changes and a recommendation of a proper course to be pursued by government and individual are made by Warren M. Persons in *Barron's Weekly*. Before he gets through, according to an editorial note, this eminent economist and statistician, formerly professor of economics at Harvard, "explains the economic and financial effects of England's suspension of the gold standard, the part played by intergovernmental debts in the current depression, the extent and effects of currency hoarding and of gold earmarkings and exports, the causes of American accumulation of gold, the policy best calculated to bring about business recovery, the proper attitude toward American stocks and bonds, and the wisest course of action for the individual citizen."

Industrialists and bankers have been asking Mr. Persons many questions in recent weeks, and he boils them all down to eleven important queries, and then answers each one. To avoid repeating the questions suppose we state each one in order, following it by a brief summary of Mr. Persons's answer:

1. *What are the probable consequences of the abandonment of the gold standard by England, on English industry and on international commodity markets?*

ANSWER. The first effects of depreciation will be a tendency to exchange money for commodities and securities payable in gold. Prices will rise in England which will stimulate industry. Eventually, countries with depreciated currencies will lose their differential wage-advantage, and world trade will be conducted on a new sterling-gold ratio.

2. *What are the probable effects of depreciation of the pound sterling on English finance?*

ANSWER. "(a) Flight of capital to the dollar and franc, so long as confidence exists in the banks and currencies of the United States and France; (b) depreciation of prices of fixt obligations payable in sterling; (c) increase in prices of stocks, equities, and real property in England; (d) shift of some of the business of financing international trade toward New York and Paris; (e) a heavier burden, relative to sterling, of intergovernmental and private debts, including the short-time credits recently extended, payable in gold; (f) a lighter burden of internal debts, both governmental and private, and (g) a lighter burden of external debts payable in sterling."

3. *What reaction from the depreciation of the pound and other currencies may be expected in the United States?*

ANSWER. It depends on what we do. If we do nothing, our exports of manufactures will fall off, and business recovery will be delayed. "A do-nothing policy is stupid," and "to attempt to offset the effects of the depreciating pound sterling by increased tariffs, lower wages, and dumping will be more stupid." To abandon the gold standard "would be the height of needless stupidity." The sensible program is to expand credit on a gold basis, and it is to this program that we are committed by such things as the Hoover moratorium, the Hoover-Laval conference, the present Federal Reserve policy, and the $500,000,000 bank credit.

4. *Is it to the economic advantage of the taxpayers, wage-earners, and business men of the United States for this country to insist upon payment in full of intergovernmental debts due this country?*

ANSWER. "It will be to the economic advantage of our citizens, in the rôle of taxpayers as well as in the rôle of income-receivers, not to insist on the payment of foreign debts beyond the capacity of foreign countries to pay."

5. *What is the amount of currency hoarded in the United States?*

ANSWER. At least $1,000,000,000, altho in recent weeks there seems to be less hoarding.

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Of Course We're All Out Pushing as Hard as We Can, Aren't We?

—Darling in the New York "Herald Tribune."

6. *What is the significance of hoarding for the individual, banks, and business recovery?*

ANSWER. It means that banks are keeping too liquid and are piling up cash instead of making loans. This may be good for the individual bank, "but the general adoption of this policy means that banks are no longer fulfilling their proper function, that is, agencies for the free flow of credit." The individual can gain nothing by hoarding. Hoarding by individuals and banks "results in the paralysis of industry. If our dollars do not work, neither can we."

7. *What are the causes and probable consequences of the withdrawal by earmarking and export from the United States of over $600,000,000 of gold since England suspended gold payments on September 21?*

ANSWER. This movement has been checked recently and has been offset by Federal Reserve activities. After all, "it is not the withdrawal of gold that causes concern, but the hoarding of currency by our own citizens."

8. *What general policy do you favor in this country as a sound basis for business recovery?*

ANSWER. "I favor the liberal extension of bank credit for commercial purposes at rates which should not be too low. Further, I believe that the expansion of commercial loans should be accompanied by decreased expenditures for armaments and downward revision of intergovernmental debts. Finally, I favor a revision of the tariff to facilitate payment of debts by foreigners to us in the only way possible, that is to say, in goods."

9. *Why has the United States insisted on accumulating half of the world's gold?*

ANSWER. "The United States has never 'insisted on accumulating gold.' The gold has gravitated to this country in recent years because (a) foreign investors thought that the United States offered a better place to invest their funds than in their own or other countries; (b) of the flight to the dollar from other currencies; (c) the creditor position of the United States on intergovernmental debts, and (d) the tariff. The United States is partly responsible for the inward movement of gold, because she has been dilatory in meeting the debt question and in revising tariffs."

10. *What attitude should be taken by domestic and foreign holders of American stocks and bonds?*

ANSWER. Owners of good American stocks and bonds should hold them because the dollar is still and will be the safest currency in the world. "While stocks are selling at panic prices, depressions do not last forever, and America still has enormous natural and human resources."

11. *What can the individual citizen do to conserve his personal interests and, at the same time, facilitate business recovery?*

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ANSWER. "The individual citizen will further his own financial interests and at the same time aid business recovery by (a) depositing his hoarded money in a sound commercial or savings bank, or in the United States Postal Savings Bank; (b) buying a home or sound American stocks or bonds; (c) buying United States dollars with foreign bank balances, not as a measure of retaliation against foreign selling, but because a profit may be realized on account of the panicky selling of dollars abroad at a discount; (d) supporting plans for credit expansion on a gold basis, including the expansion of credit to customers by commercial banks, and (e) informing his representatives at Washington that their reelection will be more likely if they support the policy of enlightened self-interest by this country in the reduction of armaments and downward revision of intergovernmental debts."

Competition as "The Death of Trade"

WE have heard so long that "competition is the life of trade" that we have come to accept it as the law and the gospel.

As a matter of fact, insists *The Shoe and Leather Reporter*, this axiom is "untrue and unfair."

The antitrust laws upholding this belief have long been out of date, we read on, but, somehow, the politicians are afraid to change them. The Boston paper believes that "the enormities committed under the name of competition are more dangerous to the body politic than the evil practises the antitrust laws were enacted to prevent." It says further:

> There should be a wide differentiation between rivalry to sell more merchandise to the public and competitive efforts of manufacturers and merchants to exterminate each other.
>
> One can approve of competition between decadent or obsolete industries and new entrants into the field who have summoned science and invention to their aid.
>
> Some industries, as at present constituted, are perhaps doomed to become casualties in the battle of progress. Contention which is always destructive, never constructive, is that between opposing corporations in a given business who sacrifice profits in mad scrambles to snatch orders from each other.

THE one important consideration, we are told, is how business can be expanded and made more profitable. But persistent price-cutting is ruinous all around. Individual action seems to be of no avail, for "the largest and most powerful corporations have failed to stem the tide of price sacrifice." As we read:

> The antitrust acts, altho softened by Supreme Court decisions, still prevent trade organizations from attempting the regulation of prices. This comes of the mistaken notion that buyers must be protected from the rapacity of sellers.
>
> Curiously enough, the reverse of this postulate is true. In our modern markets, buyers largely outnumber sellers. The forces to hold prices fail before the superior

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THE DEPRESSION SPELL caused the Doe family, like thousands of others, to drive the old automobile past the point of utility. No longer a pleasure to drive, the ever mounting cost of repairs made it imperative to buy a new one.

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Fortunately, the dealer who sold the Doe family their new car knew his business. Said he:

"The time price of this new car is less than seven per cent in excess of the cash price and that includes fire and theft insurance.

"You will find it easier to budget your income and pay a fixed sum each month for the car than to repay your savings account if you use it to pay cash. Human nature has proved that fact time and time again.

"Keep your savings—buy the car on Commercial Credit terms and at the end of a year you will have your car and your savings, too!"

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Auditors should be equipped—and should be employed—to offer recommendations on method, policies, financing, etc.; to furnish comparative statistics intelligently prepared; to point out how mistakes and waste may be eliminated, and pitfalls avoided.

Of course, *every audit should be a Detailed Audit.* But whether it be *Detailed, Semi-Detailed* or *Balance Sheet,* it can, *and should be made to,* serve as the basis, not only of the financial report, but also for constructive help.

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strength of the powers of depreciation. Prices fall almost of their own gravity.

BUYERS may have more votes than sellers, but after all, "the makers and sellers of commodities employ and pay wages to a majority of the buying and consuming public." The Boston writer wonders whether the people can be made to understand that continued price slaughtering eventually "involves lower wages and, in many instances, the liquidation or failure of mills and factories and increase of unemployment."

"One small sale at a reduction is like touching a match to powder," we are told, for "it establishes the market upon a lower scale involving large transactions out of all proportion to the cause." And—

Our archaic laws forbid the most necessary and beneficent measures to protect the price structure of commodities against unjust attack. There are ample means of insurance against the evils of extortion, but no form of salvation against the competitive mania which smashes prices, precludes profits, and crucifies American business.

Looking Backward on the Depression

LET us look forward to a day in October, say 1935. "The optimists may revise the date forward, the pessimists may put it back."

Any way, it is A. D., or "after depression."

If we are to take up a paper of those days, what are we likely to read about?

A writer in *The Magazine of Wall Street* suggests that the financial and business news may not be so exciting as in these days of heart-rending suspense and the constant "sensation of sitting on a keg of dynamite." But, anyway, let's take a look at the 1935 paper with our anonymous writer:

There is nothing on the front page about wage slashes. Nothing about relief plans for the unemployed. No strikes. No prospective increase in taxation. Nothing is said about bank failures. No mention of a Senate investigation of Wall Street. The nation is prosperous and happy again.

Here is an interesting item. It goes back to the time of the defunct Federal Farm Board, which lately died a belated and expensive death. It is a report of the repayment of a government loan by a farmers' cooperative. Apparently the loan had been written off as uncollectable, but the great improvement in the agricultural situation made payment possible. The report goes on to explain that vastly increased efficiency had made farming profitable at prices which in the past were thought to be ruinous. But now that wheat is stable between 60 and 65 cents a bushel, corn around 50 cents, and other commodities in proportion, the future could be viewed with considerable assurance.

One finds a long article analyzing our export business and suggesting "some method of expanding the very successful system of international consumer credit"

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The imaginary writer even thinks it could be applied "on a larger scale for certain manufactured goods, specifically mentioning radios, television sets, and refrigerators," the latter including home-cooling units. The point is made "that a further reduction in our tariff will be necessary in order to avoid such difficulties of payment as existed during the last depression."

TURNING to the financial pages, nothing very startling is found happening in the stock market:

Prices were slightly higher for the day, and the volume totaled rather less than 4,000,000 shares. We note some of the prices. Allied Chemical closed around 135, Consolidated Gas of New York 96, General Electric 45, Pennsylvania Railroad 58, New York Central 107, Standard Oil of New Jersey 49, and United States Steel about 109.

Among the more modern speculative favorites, American Home Cooling was up four points for the day. This was apparently the effects of a report—which was noted on another page—that the company had discovered a new refrigerant for the small one-family house units, and that, as a result, the comparatively high cost of operation would be reduced.

This is interesting. It is the annual report of the billion-dollar American Airways. The President states that his company has been in the forefront of the nation-wide merger movement, and that the results have been beneficial in all divisions. Mail and express business had been substantially greater than in the previous year. An increase in the number of passengers had been noted also, altho the gain in this division was smaller than in the others. He attributes it to the increase in the number of private planes, adding that the aircraft-building subsidiary of American Airways had enjoyed the best year of its history.

Things are quiet in the money market with "first-class commercial paper quoted at 4½ per cent., call money rules at 4 per cent., while bankers acceptances are 3⅜ to 3¼ per cent. for sixty-day paper." There are only routine foreign-exchange transactions and "a small report to the effect that New York shipped $2,000,000 in gold to London and that this brings our gold holdings down to 1.6 billion dollars."

IN the financing for the preceding month municipal financing played only a small part, but—

Foreign bond issues were substantial, and gratification is exprest that these loans had been made on the much sounder plane of truly productive enterprise rather than by the hit-and-miss methods of the pre-depression days. Domestic utility and railroad financing was reported as slightly below the average for the year. In the case of the railroads—described as immense general transportation systems—this was seemingly expected owing to the tremendous sums lately spent for improvements.

Comes the final question:

Who is there now to doubt that the dullness of prosperity is to be preferred to the excitement of depression?

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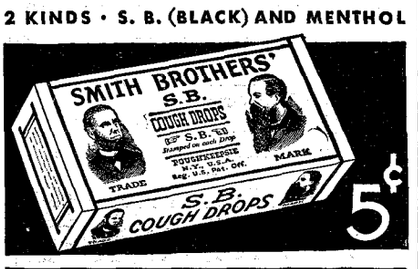

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and.—"T. G.," Baltimore, Md.—There are few words in our language that may not properly be used to begin a sentence, and *and* is not one of them. Some writers, however, have prejudices that inhibit their use of certain words in starting a sentence, and this is one of them; but, the majority of writers do not hold such restrictive views.

cloisonné.—"M. G. B.," Lakewood, O.—The adjective *cloisonné* is defined as: "Having patterns divided by narrow metallic bands: noting enamel." The noun *cloisonné* means: "1. A method of producing designs in enamel by laying out a pattern with strips of flat wire, and filling in the spaces with enamel-paste, which is then fused in place. 2. The ware produced by this process." The word is pronounced *klwa''zo-ne'*—*a* as in *artistic*, *o* as in *obey*, *e* as in *prey*.

concentrate.—"C. W.," Lewisburg, W. Va.—This word may be pronounced either *kon'sen-tret* or *kon-sen'tret* (*o* as in *not*, first *e* as in *get*, second *e* as in *prey*). The New Standard, Encyclopedic, and Webster Dictionaries, as well as Murray in the New English Dictionary, place the accent on the first syllable; the Century, Imperial, Stormonth, and Worcester Dictionaries on the second, as did also Perry (1775) and Walker (1791). Murray and Webster give the *e* in the second syllable as obscure.

dieresis, the.—"R. B.," Atlanta, Ga.—The *dieresis* is not used as frequently to-day as formerly. Modern usage favors the spelling of *cooperation* without the hyphen or the dieresis.

Don Juan.—"W. H. G.," New York City.—The Anglicized pronunciation is *don ju'an*—*o* as in *not*, *u* as in *rule*, *a* as in *final*: the Spanish pronunciation, *don hwan'*—*o* as in *go*, *a* as in *art*.

family names (plurals of).—"E. N. C.," New York City.—The plurals of family names are formed by the addition of *s* or *es*; as, Jones, Joneses; McCann, McCanns; Smith, Smiths, etc.

-ful.—"L. F. L.," Brooklyn, N. Y.—Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s*: as, *cupfuls*, *pailfuls*. The forms *cupsful*, etc., are not in accordance with the rule for the formation of plurals. *Cups full*, etc., are correct for "more than one cup, each being full."

Gade.—"A. L. M.," Chattanooga, Tenn.—*Niels Wilhelm Gade* was a Danish composer of choral music. His name is correctly pronounced *ga'da*—first *a* as in *art*, second *a* as in *final*.

hanged, hung.—"J. S.," New York City.—This verb has for its perfect tense and past participle two forms, *hanged* and *hung*; but in the sense of execution (*sus per col*), the former term is alone correctly used, whereas in other senses the latter is applied. Thus, one may say, "A hat is *hung* on a peg, but a murderer is *hanged* on the gallows," and *not* that the hat is *hanged* nor the murderer is *hung*.

plenty.—"F. R. E.," Fillmore, Calif.—The word *plenty* is defined as an abundance meaning "as much or as many as required." It may be construed as a singular or plural depending on the thought. As in the sentence cited, the latter part is the *chief* feature of the sentence—the most important element—as it is the subject and that subject is in the plural, the verb should agree with it, and be *were* not *was*—"There *were* plenty of chances."

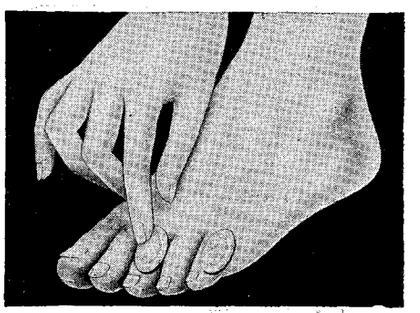
poor but honest.—"G. M. R.," Philadelphia, Pa.—The earliest use we can find concerning this expression is in Shakespeare's play "All's Well That Ends Well," written before 1598. In this play (act. i, sc. 3, l. 201) we read: "My friends were *poor, but honest;* so's my love." The word *poor* here does not mean "poor in material wealth," but "humble, lowly."

right of way.—"V. D. G.," Washington, D. C.—This phrase is correctly written as three words, without hyphens. The plural is formed by the addition of "s" to the first word—*rights of way*.

romance.—"J. P.," Tulsa, Okla.—*Romance*, whether noun, adjective, or verb, is correctly pronounced with the stress on the last syllable—*ro-mance'*.

sanguine.—"G. O'R.," Detroit, Mich.—The use of *sanguine* to mean "bloody," as in the expression "the *sanguine* battle," has not been in use for the past fifty years, and when it is used, it is used merely in a poetical or rhetorical sense. In 1736 Lord Hervey, in his "Memoirs of George II.," wrote: "The long and *sanguine* war that soon followed," and in 1872 Blackie, in his "Highland Lays," wrote: "The fiends in hell delighted to view the *sanguine* slaughter done."

CORNS



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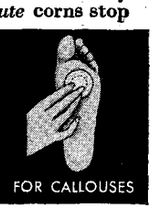

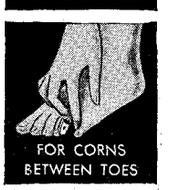

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Pointed Farewell.—"How did you get that scratch on your cheek?"

"When I said good-by to the chief at the office he had a pen behind his ear."—*En Rolig Half Timma* (*Goteborg*).

Aiming Low.—"You sometimes find a pearl in an oyster stew," remarked the waiter, pleasantly.

But the customer only grunted: "I'm looking for oysters."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Chances of Travel.—NERVOUS PASSENGER (on maiden flight with nephew)—"H-here, t-t-tell me when you're going to loop-the-loop again."

NEPHEW—"Well, I don't always know."—*Tatler* (*London*).

Solving the Help Problem.—

"We kept a cook for six whole weeks
This year," said Mrs. Trim,
"We were cruising on a house-boat
And Bridget couldn't swim."
—*Boston Transcript.*

High Cost of Oxygen.—"Did you take my advice and sleep with the window open to cure your cold?"

"Yes."

"Did you lose your cold?"

"No, I lost my watch and my pocketbook."—*Vart Hem* (*Stockholm*).

Paradise Lost Again.—"What's this, honey?" said Mrs. Youngbride's husband as he speared a slab from the dish.

"Lucifer cake, dear."

"I thought you said you were going to make angel cake."

"I was, but it fell."—*Stray Stories.*

O. K. All But.—It was kit inspection, and the soldiers had their things laid out on their beds. The orderly walked into the room and approached Private Brown.

"Three shirts, Brown?" he asked.

"Yes, sir. One on, one in the wash, and one in the box," replied the private.

"Two pairs of boots?"

"Yes, sir; one pair on and one pair in the box."

"Two pairs of socks, Brown?"

"Yes, sir; one pair on and one pair in the box."

"Good! Now, where's the box?"

"Dunno, sir; I've lost it."—*Answers* (*London*).

Might Sock It.—

DISTINCTION

Once the "apple," or "onion," or "spheroid," or "pill"
Was "pounded," or "murdered," or "laced";
Now the "pigskin," or "oval," or "blimp" gives a thrill
When it's "booted," "flipped," "spiraled," or "placed";
Soon the "doughnut," or "tablet," or "rubber," or "disk"
Will be "slammed" into "coop," "pen," or "stall"—
But only the haughty golf-writer will risk
A hero who "hits" at a "ball."
—*John Hume in Judge.*

Slips That Pass in the Night

How Come?—An immortal minister can cause untold harm to his church.—*Nashville Tennessean.*

Flying Paper-weight.—

AUTOGIRO LANDS ON
DESK OF LANGLEY
—*Los Angeles Times.*

Wayside Ogden Nash.—

OTTO DIETZ
QUALITY MEATS
—*Sign in Belleville, New Jersey.*

Give Him a Cheese Medal.—Roydon, England.—Digemere Dulcie, an Alpine goat bred here, has broken his own world's record by giving 507 gallons of milk in 283 days.—*Fort Worth Star Telegram.*

Also Jumpy.—

Canadian Stocks
Reflect Hoppy
Tone of Wall St.
—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

Miss Pittapattapittapattapit.—Her sister, Grace, her only attendant, wore an extremely long fitted, nile green satin dress, flesh colored stockings and nine green satin slippers.—*Bergen* (*N. J.*) *paper.*

Thawing Out a Highbrow Courtship.—The striking and paradoxically Shavian feature of the correspondence is that throughout the period until 1904 the writers never met except publicly in heaters.—*Hartford Times.*

Sleeping It Off.—Frankfort-on-Main, Germany—James Thornton was married to Elena Mumm von Schwarzenstein, heiress to the Mumm champagne millions. A three-day siesta was declared in celebration.—*Brandon* (*Man.*) *paper.*

Bowing to the Younger Generation.—

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—*Beverly Hills* (*Calif.*) *high-school paper.*

Referred to Emily Post.—Ortonville, Minn.—Special: The world's champion eater of sweet corn is Edwdard Kottwitz, of Ortonville, who ate 37 years at one sitting. Those who witnessed him set the "record" say that he ate without napkin and did not once get his ears or hair mussy.—*Iowa paper.*

Home Comforts for Buddies.—

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—*Wyandotte* (*Mich.*) *Daily Record.*

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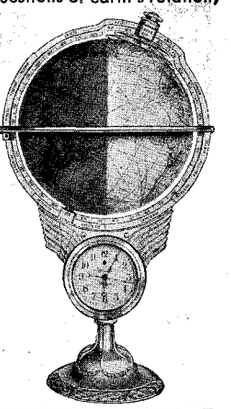

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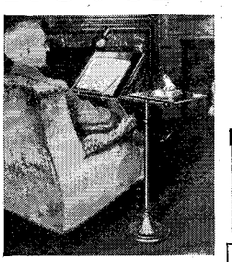

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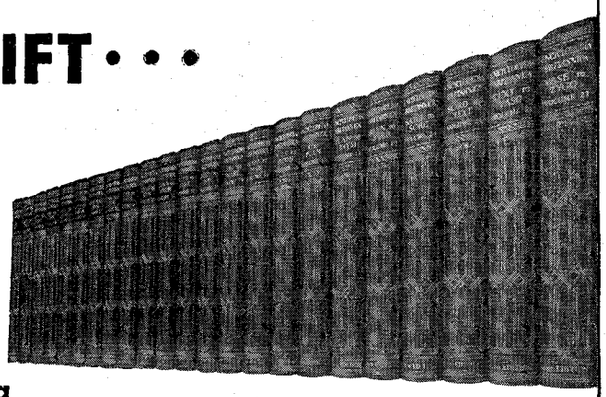

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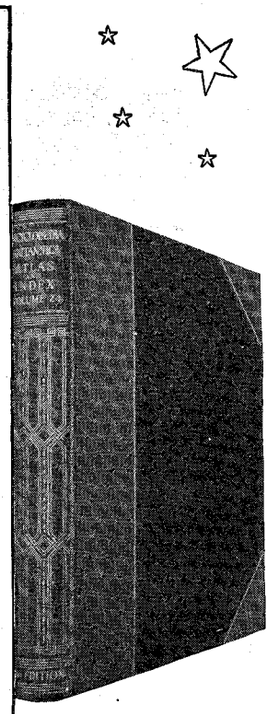

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Reading Worse for Eyes Than Movies

VIEWING motion-pictures entails less eye-strain than reading a book.

So says Dr. Park Lewis, of Buffalo, New York, Vice-President of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in *The Sight-Saving Review.*

Discussing "The Cinema and the Eye," Dr. Lewis asserts that under normal conditions, moving pictures do not cause serious eye-fatigue. Since viewing them is distant vision, it does not demand so great an ocular effort as near vision—such as reading.

When eye-strain is caused by moving pictures, he says, it is due to one or another preventable condition, such as too prolonged fixing of the attention on a single point, or defective visual function, to a bad position of the observer in relation to the screen, to poor films, improper manipulation of the apparatus, faulty projection, or improper illumination. With these reservations there is no more harm to the eyes in viewing the moving pictures with modern improved methods than there is in any other normal use of the eyes. To quote further:

In a recent inquiry which was instituted by Professor De Feo of Italy, and presented to the League of Nations, opinions were secured from eye physicians throughout the world. The agreement was general in the views exprest. There are four elements to be considered in an inquiry as to whether moving pictures can in any degree be injurious to the eyes of the observer. These have to do with the quality of the film, with the arrangement of the lighting, and the mechanism of the motion, and with the position of the observer. The final and important requirement is that his own eyes shall function normally.

The first requisite is that the screen picture shall be clear and distinct.

The captions and other descriptive matter accompanying the view should be sufficiently large to be easily read, and not so redundant that the reading may not be easily completed before it disappears.

That the film may be clearly shown depends on several elements. The first is the illumination. This should be adequate, but not glaring. A glare is an excess of unfocused light; a sharp, unshielded bundle of light-rays coming from one side or the other or reflected from the screen itself, or from an unshaded light bulb in the dimness of the playhouse, will cause unnecessary discomfort.

The arrangement of the scene itself so that glaring reflections are thrown back on the audience is now of infrequent occurrence, as the good producers are employing the assistance of the best artistic and illuminating engineering talent. It is better that the hall in which the picture is shown be not too dark.

Strong contrasts of light and darkness are not pleasant, and the details of the picture are brought out with even greater clearness in a twilight atmosphere if there are no distracting light sources visible.

It is imperative that the film be run through with just the right degree of rapidity to make the images stand out and to move with the deliberation of actual living people.

The beauty as well as the eye comfort of what might otherwise be an exquisite picture is often ruined by the rapidity with which it is shown, according to Dr. Lewis. In a picture recently shown in an educational institution, he reports, a current of twenty-five instead of sixty cycles was used. This, together with some fault in the motor mechanism, caused a constant flickering that gave the impression of a picture seen through falling water. The sensation was uncomfortable, and soon became fatiguing. The whole effect of the picture was lost and the illusion destroyed. He goes on:

It is also important that films be retired from service after a reasonable amount of use. When they become spotted and cracked either from the heat of the lamp or from too long continued use, they give blurred and indistinct impressions, and are neither attractive nor comfortable to look upon. In some of the cheaper picture houses they are used much too long.

The position which the observer occupied in relation to the screen contributes very much to the eye comfort. If he is too close to the screen the pictures become blurred and confused, and defects are emphasized. The same effect is produced if the picture is viewed from too great an angle from one side or the other.

Sometimes these nearer inferior seats are cheaper and are occupied by children whose eyes are more easily harmed by the resulting strain than would be the eyes of older people.

Children should not be allowed to occupy these less desirable positions. The best place from which the picture can be viewed is near the center of the hall and directly in front of the screen.

The final requirement, if the film is to be seen without discomfort, is that the eyes of the observer shall be functionally normal and of good visual acuity. When in the absence of any of the defects above mentioned—in the screen, in the evenness with which it is shown, in the illumination and in the position of the observer—there is still a consciousness of strain which is not occasional but persistent, it is safe to assume that there is present some ocular defect that should be corrected. It may be focal or muscular, but it will be found that any other continuous use of the eyes will be equally discomforting. In that event, the eyes should be examined in order that the defect may be found and corrected, and the prescribed glasses worn.

Applied Genesis.—Little Wilfred had been absent from Sunday-school, and the teacher called to inquire why.

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"Mischievous!" exclaimed the astonished teacher. "Really, I don't understand how Sunday-school could have that effect on him."

"You see," explained the parent, "it's like this. The last time Wilfred went to Sunday-school he came home convinced that people are made of dust, and I found him trying to draw his little sister into the vacuum cleaner."—*Country Gentleman.*

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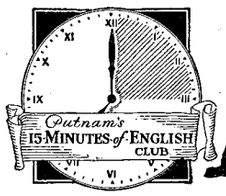

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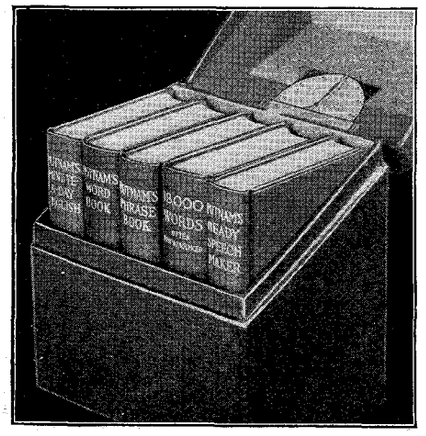

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